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The Bombay Chronicle

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A YOUTH OF FORTUNE
the most wonderful Drama.
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VOL. V NO. 32 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1917. TWO ANNAS

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

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STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

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Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

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The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

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In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

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Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

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RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

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Established 1889.

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

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R. AITKEN,
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ORIENTAL

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Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

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Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance transacted.

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SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

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Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF SANDALWOOD SALE.

THE undersigned will hold an AUCTION SALE of about 70 khandies (560 lbs. each) of sandal wood billets assorted into 5 classes and of saw dust, chips, etc., at the Range Forest Office in the Taluka Kacheri, Dharwar, on MONDAY, the 12th March, 1917, at 3 p.m.

T. N. KOPPIKAR,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Dharwar, Bijapur.

Divisional Forest Office,
Dharwar, Bijapur, 12th January, 1917.
6940

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
TO ANXIOUS DEPOSITORS.

Unique Opportunity to Secure Brand New Safes.

SIZES TO SUIT ALL REQUIREMENTS.

AUCTION SALE of 12 Really High Class Fire and Burglar Resisting Bent Iron "Tosh" Safes, fitted with "Tosh Special 8 Lever Locks" and Voucher and Secret Drawers.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will, under instructions from Messrs. Tosh and Coy. sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a regular set of their well-known safes (Brand New), just received consisting of the following very high class Fire and Burglar Resisting Bent Iron "Tosh," Safes fitted with "Tosh Special 8 Lever Locks," and secret contrivanced sovereign box and voucher drawer.

1 Iron Safe 44 by 26 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 42 by 25 by 24.
1 Iron Sae 40 by 25 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 38 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 36 by 24 by 24
2 Iron Safes 30 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 28 by 22 by 22
1 Iron Safe 26 by 21 by 18.
1 Iron Safe 24 by 20 by 18.
1 Iron Safe 22 by 18 by 18.
1 Iron Safe 18 by 15 by 15

The aobve safes are on view.

NOTE.—"Tosh" is the only "Make to meet every ingredient of the requirements of an Anxious Depositor. "Tosh" means "Safety."

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE on THURSDAY, the 8th February, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of specially selected and Made-to-Order, First Class, Household Furniture by Devji Kanji and other Well-known Makers, consisting of Dining, Drawing and Bed Room Furniture, such as Automatic Sliding Dining Table, Rich Artistic Mirror Back Sideboards, Rich Minto Pattern Silk Tapestry Lined Drawing Room complete suite consisting of Sofas and Chairs, very Handsome Louis Pattern Venetian Glass Drawing Room Folding Artistic Screen, Rich Artistic Cabinets, English Rocking Chair, English Folding Sofas, Revolving Roll Top Office Table, Mahoganized Book Cases, Rich Ornaments, Silver Plated, Brass Flower Pots, Rich Bed Room Single and Double Almyrahs, English Baba Motor Car, Gentlemen's Empire Bicycle, Rich Glass Porcelain and Platedware, very Rich Season Blackwood Drawing Room Carved Furniture, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 8th February, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms (where all the furniture has been arranged for sale), specially selected and made-to-order household furniture by Devji Kanji and other well-known makers consisting of dining, drawing and bed rom furniture, such as automatic sliding dining table, Dining Room arm and armless chairs rich artistic mirror back sideboards, mirror back dinner waggons, meat safes, rich Minto pattern silk tapestry lined drawing room complete suite consisting of sofas and chairs, very handsome Louis pattern venetian glass drawing room folding artistic screen, rich artistic cabinets, English rocking chair, English folding sofa, revolving roll top office table, mahoganized book cases, rich ornaments, silver plated brass flower pots, rich bed room single and double almyrahs, English baba motor car, gentlemen's Empire bicycle, corner cabinets, rich teapoys, rich mirror hatstands, rich ornaments, writing tables, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, English baba, gharry, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, very rich Indian season blackwood carved drawing room furniture, etc., etc.

The property of H. C. Westerman, Esq., of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th February, 1917.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, Medows Street.

TO HOSIERY MERCHANTS.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Sales Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned:—

C. P. R.—Case Nos. 5-8, 4 cases handkerchiefs.
C. P. R.—Case No. 10, 1 case ties.
C. P. R.—Case No. 12, 1 case shirts.
C. P. R.—Case Nos. 1-4, 4 cases handkerchiefs.
C. P. R.—Case No. 9, 1 case ties.
C. P. R.—Case No. 11, 1 case shirts.
R. & P.—Case Nos. 1-8, 8 cases handkerchiefs.
R. & P.—Case Nos. 1-2, 2 cases vests and pants.
R. & P.—Case Nos. 1-2, 2 cases ties.
H. B.—Case Nos. 1-2, 2 cases black half hose.
H. B. Case Nos. 3-4, 2 cases coloured half hose.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

The Sale of Jewellery by order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 1336 of 1912 (Nagindas Bhagwandas v. Bachoo Harkisondas and others) which was to take place to-day is POSTPONED for a fortnight.

The Sale of valuable landed property at Parel Road, Chinchpokly, advertised to take place on Thursday, the 8th instant, has been POSTPONED till Wednesday, the 21st instant.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Mr. Monji Walji, Agent of Bai Navibai, widow of Khatao Wagji, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 12th February, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the following valuable piece-goods belonging to the said Navibai.

3 bales of piece-goods containing pieces of mulmul, nensukh, scurf, regas, dhotars, checks, white and yellow stripe shirtings assorted colour, coloured and mercerized shirtings, alpaca and venishian cloth, pichoris, silk embroidered cloth, chintz, silk cloth, embroidered saris, vayale, silk and cotton saris, khaki and white drill, twill and miscellaneous cloth, etc.

For further particulars and inspection of the goods applications should be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya at their office at 121 Esplanade Road, Fort in old Agra Bank Buildings.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 41, New Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiter, rich carpets, drawing room suite of sofa and chairs, rich cabinets, ornaments, electric hall lamps, rich pictures, writing tables, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, one sweet tone piano, iron safe, one lot books, old chinaware, aluminium utensils, and valuable garden tubs and pots, one 4 seated Daracque motor car, etc., etc. The property of F. W. Wilson, Esq., Electrical Inspector to the Government of Bombay. Also valuable garden pots, such as roses, bigonia, all sorts of ferns, palms, crottons, chrisenthemums, etc., etc., property of Lieut.-Colonel Jennings, I.M.S.

The catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 6th February, 1917.

THE

TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and it Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosen Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS.

Southern Star 150°
Unicorn 125°

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.

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AND

SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

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BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.

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AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

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BIKSON'S COFFEE

gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTS.

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WANTED—DIRECT CURRENT DYNAMOS 25 to 30 Kilowatts, Voltage 110 or 230, New or Second-hand. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 552, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6921

WANTED—LEDGER and BOOK-KEEPER with good hand. Apply in own Handwriting stating terms and previous experience. Apply to Box No. 551, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6920

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WANTED GRADUATES with Sanskrit and Science for G. T. High School, Cutch-Mandvi. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 75. Apply with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, G. T. Charities, Fort. Bombay. 6943

WANTED—Immediately experienced MANAGING CLERK for a Solicitor's Office. State qualifications and terms to Box No. 554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6931

WANTED Rs. 1,200 LOAN. Security Rs. 2,500 Five Shares. fully paid, of Punjab Cotton Press Company, Limited. Interest 12 per cent. per annum. Apply Box No. 556. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6933

ACCOMPANIST—Wanted the services of a good pianist, owning a good piano, with suitable accommodation for a visitor to practice singing, near the Yacht Club. Apply to Box No. 555, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6932

WANTED—MATRICULATED YOUTHS as apprentices in our Mills. Terms on application. Apply to Messrs. TATA, SONS and Co., Agents, the Svadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 6912

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co.. Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

SHORTHAND TYPISTS.—An English Engineering firm has vacancies for two good men. Starting salary Rs. 75 per mensem; promotion according to service and ability. Apply with testimonials (copies) to Box No. 550, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 6917

WANTED—Practical intelligent hard-working second and third class ENGINEER. Must be good mechanic having experience of Ginning Pressing Factories. Apply stating age, experience, terms to

MR. MOTILAL PAUPALIA,
c/o Seth Jaigopaldasji Ghanshamdas,
6945 Chowksibazar, Bombay.

WANTED—Young GRADUATES in Arts and Science, and L. T. Ms., as apprentices, to be trained up for the posts of heads of departments in a mill. Terms on application. Apply to Messrs. TATA, SONS and Co., Agents, the Svadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 6911

WANTED—The public to know that AID TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (3rd edition revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "An *excellent* dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says, "It is a useful publication." Price, Rs. 1-5. Apply to the Author, at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta. 833

WANTED—An energetic and enthusiastic CARDING and SPINNING MASTER and also a WEAVING and SIZING MASTER, thoroughly acquainted with fancy coloured weaving, designing and heavy sizing. Applications from expert energetic and successful Assistants, shall also be considered. Bright prospects and a good chance to shine out. Indians preferred. Apply with terms, testimonials and samples of work. All applications will be treated quite confidential, to Box No. 549, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6916

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THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE, gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.

Apply to PROF LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE.—Maker Clement Talbot, 4 Cylinder, Torpedo Body, with complete set and working order. Apply to Mr. ABDULLA J. C. MITHA, Dadar Market. 6823

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES Lathes Screw cutting. Machines, and machinery of every description. Send your inquiries to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

FOR SALE—I A Brown Thorough bred ENGLISH MARE, 15½ H.H. 5 years old, very quiet in both saddles. Price Rs. 1,500.

II. A Black Waler Cob, 14-2 H.H. 8 years old, thoroughly quiet, very hardy, hunted by a lady last season at Santacruz, good jumper and very clever at cross country. Price Rs. 700.

III. A Black Waler Gelding, 15-1, H.H. 6 years old very quiet in both saddles and harness. Very showy and good stopper. Price Rs. 1,500.

Apply R. SCOTT & CO.,
6908 Gowalia Tank Road.

FOR SALE

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—Maker B. S. A. five seater, four cylinder, with complete set and working order. Apply to SHIONARAYAN BALDEVDAS, Mamadevi. 6942

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—On Colaba "BOMBAY VIEW," third floor and on Club Road ground floor. Rent Rs. 80. Apply DINSHAW H. BODE, West Ville, Cuffe Parade. Telephone No. 2724. 6935

TO BE LET—Two BUNGALOWS, Gundavli Road, Andheri. For full particulars apply to Messrs. MOOLJI HARIDAS and Co., P. B. 135, Bombay. 6934

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

TO LET—With immediate possession one large airy Office Room on the 2nd Floor of Oriental Buildings. Apply to the MANAGER, Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Hornby Road. 6804

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE Holders of the Debentures of the above Company bearing Nos. 2973 to 76, 3101 to 3300, 3401 to 3600 are hereby requested to present and deliver them up at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, for the payment of the principal money and interest due at the foot of their Debentures as early as possible.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1917.
TATA SONS & CO.,
6937 Secretaries.

NOTICE.

DR. PETER A. DIAS, of "Waroda, Bandra, is returning on the 8th and will attend his Dispensary rom the 9th as usual. 6948

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED 2ND OFFICER, FIRE BRIGADE.

THE permanent incumbent has just proceeded on two years leave and a substitute is required. Pay now offered is Rs 300 a month with free quarters, lights and uniform. If the vacancy becomes permanent and appointee is confirmed, pay will be Rs. 300 rising by yearly increments of Rs 10 to Rs. 350.

The Fire Brigade Staff consists of 3 European officers, 2 Foremen, 8 Leading firemen and 75 Indian drivers, firemen and menials. All engines are mechanically propelled.

Applicants should state their age, height, nationality, present employment, address, qualifications, and previous Fire Brigade or Engineering experience, accompanied by testimonials.

The successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination by a Medical Officer appointed by the Municipality and conform to the rules and regulations in force for Municipal employees in Rangoon.

Applications superscribed "Application for Second Officer Fire Brigade" should be sent to the undersigned and should reach him not later than March 1st.

G. LEE TUPPEN, A.M.I. Mech. E.
Chief Officer, Fire Brigade Rangoon.
January, 1917. 6939

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed RESIDENT SECRETARY of the ROYAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd., Bombay Branch, as from 19th January, 1917, vice Mr. C. M. Ross resigned.

FRANK M. GARNETT,
Royal Insurance Company, Ltd.,
42/48, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
6774

NOTICE.

MATHRADAS & COMPANY.

WE have been appointed Agents for the GENERAL ACCIDENT, FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, Limited (Incorporated in Great Britain) for Accident and Sickness, Motor Car, Horse, Driving Accidents, Fidelity, Guarantee, Burglary, Plate Glass and Lift Insurance, and are prepared to accept risks on the most favourable terms. Apply to:—

COLIN M. ROSS,
Managing Partner.
Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay. 6925.

SHOLAPUR MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chairman, Sholapur Municipality, for the supply of about 1,000 tons of best Bengal coal of the Lodna or Bugdugi quality only up to 25th February, 1917.

Each tender to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or currency notes of the value and a sample of 1 cwt. in bags of each quality. The tender should be superscribed as "TENDER FOR COAL."

On the acceptance of a tender an agreement in writing to supply at the rate of not less than 6 wagons of coal each month, will have to be furnished by the supplier.

The Chairman will not be bound to accept the lowest tender.

VITHAL GANGARAM,
Chairman,
Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur Municipal Office.
30th January, 1917. 6875

PUBLIC NOTICES

GONDAL PORBANDAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO STATIONERY CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for supply of Stationery paper &c. for the year 1917-18 to be submitted to the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, on or before the 26th February, 1917.

Tender forms can be obtained from the Undersigned on payment of rupee one or the same will be sent V. P. Post if desired.

L. V. PARMAR,
Auditor.
Gondal, Aulit Office,
Dated 2nd February, 1917. 6947

NOTICE.

TENDERS on prescribed forms only are invited for the supply of about 3,600 tons (10 per cent. more or less) of Bagdigi Steam Screened Rubble Coal for the purpose of Municipal Drainage and Water Works, Ahmedabad.

Sealed tenders addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Ahmedabad should be sent so as to reach this office on or before 24th February 1917, before 5 p.m. stating on the envelope "Tender for the supply of coal." Tenders in envelope not so superscribed or on forms other than prescribed forms will be rejected.

Form of tenders may be had on payment of one rupee by application to the Municipal Engineer, Ahmedabad.

J. A. SHILLIDY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Ahmedabad.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 2nd February, 1917. 6938

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1406 of 1916.

HARILAL JEKISANDAS KANIA ...Plaintiff
v/s
INDRAVADAN MUKUNDRAI ...Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming any shares, securities or Temporary receipts of various Joint Stock Companies and 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes or any interest therein come in my possession from among the papers and documents of the late Mukundrai Keshavlal sharebroker and proprietor of the Sound Investment Agency are hereby required to make the same known to me in writing within 10 days from the date hereof with particulars and proofs failing which the said shares, securities and 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes will be handed over to the persons who may be found to be entitled to the same after obtaining the necessary directions from the High Court.

All persons indebted or owing any money to the said Mukundrai Keshavlal or having any shares, other valuable securities or any other property belonging to the said Mukundrai Keshavlal are hereby required to pay, make over and deliver the same to the undersigned within the aforesaid period.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1917.

R. D. SETHNA,
Receiver in Suit No. 1406 of 1916, of the estate of Mukundrai Keshavlal. 6949

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NIHALCHAND GURMUKHRAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land of the Pension and Tax Tenure with the shed standing thereon situate at Khatarally Lane, Bombay, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3953 square yards or thereabouts consisting of two plots viz., one plot admeasuring 3740 square yards and another admeasuring 213 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152 New No. 1427, Old Survey No. 480 and New Survey No. 2/7196, 2/7197 and 7576 and Collector's Old No. 140, New No. 1257, Old Survey No. 468, New Survey No. 7563 respectively and bounded on the East partly by Khatarwady Lane and partly by the properties of Hari Govind and others, on the West by the property of Thakar Vassanji Naranji Bhimji on the North by the property belonging to Sukhanand Gurmukhrai and on the South by the properties of Haji Badrudin Haji Allaudin Jitekor and another which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Muncipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1021, 1033 (1), 1033 (2) and Street Nos. 1, 13 and 14 and D Ward No. 1008 Street No. 10, respectively and were formerly in the occupation or possession of the receiver of the Mughbhat Gart belonging to the estate of Framji Cawasji Banajee and are now in the occupation or possession of the Vendor.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1917.

P. L. PARUCK,
For Messrs. Bhimji & Co.,
6951 Purchaser's Attorneys.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application.
229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY EXECUTION SHOULD NOT ISSUE.
(ORDER 21. RULE 22.)

IN THE COURT OF THE 1ST ADDL. SUB-JUDGE ALIGARH.

Present M. Shamsuddin Khan, Addl. Sub-Judge, United Provinces.

Civil Suit No. 637 of 1907.
Execution case No. 391 of 1916.

Mihi Lal s/o Hati Lal Bohra by caste resident of Hathras ..... Decreeholder.

1. Mahadevi, 2. Her Narain, 3. Ram Narain, 4. Budh Sain, 5. Chandamal, 6. Hiralal, 7. Moolchand, Judgment debtors.

vs.

Mt. Maha Devi, widow of Gur Dayal, Her Narain, Ram Narain s/o Hazari Lal, Khattari by caste, Budh Sain s/o Narian Das, Chanda Mal alias Bhola s/o Chiranji Lal Brahman by caste, Hira Lal s/o Kalyan Das Bania by caste (Mool Chand adopted son of Kashi Ram Bohra by caste resident of Hathras, at present Mohalla Bazar Marwar, Bombay..... Jdt. Dr.

WHEREAS Decree holder has made an application to this Court for Execution of decree in Civil Suit No. 637/1907, this is to give you notice that you are to appear before this Court on the 22nd day of February, 1917, either in person or by a pleader of this Court, or agent duly authorised and instructed to show cause, if any, why execution shall not be granted.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 1st day of February, 1917.

JUDGE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Rao Bahadur, Hon'ble Mr. NARAYAN TRIMBAK VAIDYA, late of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Government pensioner residing at Thakurdwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

GANESH TRIMBAK VAIDYA, also of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a medical practitioner, residing at Thakurdwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this first day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P B. MALBARI,

The 1st day of February, 1917.
Mr. G. B. PANDYA,
6950 Petitioner's Attorney.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

THE THEATRE OF THE CITY

THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

PLAYING SINCE ITS OPENING TO CROWDED HOUSES.

"FULL HOUSE"
FOUR TIMES
IN FIVE NIGHTS !

HUNDREDS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY SHOW EVER PRESENTED IN BOMBAY.

Prices: Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2/8. Balcony Rs. 1/8, and Gallery Rs. 1, and Annas 8. Boxes Rs. 10 to 35.

PLAN AT ROSE & CO.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO THE 5-30 PERFORMANCE.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA

ASIAN CINEMA HALL
A minute's walk from
Kalbadevi Tram Junction.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY THURSDAY.
3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-30, 8 and 10 p. m. (S. T.)
THIS WEEK
A very powerful and sensational drama.
"PURGED BY FIRE"
and other Keystone comic films.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.
Plan at the Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 10th. **EXCELSIOR THEATRE** SATURDAY FEBRUARY 10th.

THE GREATEST ILLUSIONIST INDIA HAS EVER SEEN
MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS THE GREAT CHINESE CONJUROR

CHUNG LING SOO

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA

The man who mystified London Audiences for a whole year at the

LONDON HIPPODROME

CHUNG LING SOO and his own LONDON COMPANY.

CHUNG LING SOO carries the largest set of the Theatrical Properties ever brought to the East.

Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 Plan (Monday) at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

A Complete and High Class Cinema Show " Second to None "

JACKIE SAUNDERS
JACKIE SAUNDERS
IN "THE GIRL WHO WON"

A delightful Film drama in 3 parts from the famous house of Pathe.

"WIFFLES' SERVANTS" "LUKE'S FATAL FLYVER"

The Great Comedian in another hopeless tangle.

Come and see the new screen comedy merchant to understand the above mysterious title.

THE EMPIRE
THE EMPIRE

Presents an all-Pathe Programme
To-day at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 p. m

MDLLE. NAPIERKOWSKA
MDLLE. NAPIERKOWSKA
The Famous Russian Dancer in a Great Ballet Drama

THE DAUGHTER OF HERODIAS

A 3-part Photo-drama, 4,000 feet long.

This famous Russian Dancer needs no introduction to Cinema lovers here, while playgoers doubtless saw her at the Palace Theatre, London, four years ago.

She is one of those rare persons who combine the skill of the dancer with the art of the actress.

Throughout the whole of one part of this picture she is the PREMIER DANSEUSE of a gorgeous Ballet, while in the others she is the principal in a thrilling drama. The scenic effects in the play are remarkable.

The latest Cinema Star Comedian

LONESOME LUKE
LONESOME LUKE
in further side-splitting absurdities.

No matter what you feel like
YOU MUST LAUGH AT LUKE!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

EVERY EVENING AT 9-45 P. M.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the eminent stars
HARRY CORSON CLARKE
AND
MARGARET DALE OWEN
IN THE
BANDMAN COMEDY CO.
TO-NIGHT at 9-45 p.m.
"LOST—24 HOURS."
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7th
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
GRAND TRIPLE BILL

Stalls Rs. 6 and 4. Dress Circle Rs. 4 and 3.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA.

SANDHURST ROAD JUNCTION.

TO-NIGHT
ACROSS THE RIO GRANDE.
4,500 feet.
A most thrilling Rail road Drama

NEXT SATURDAY, 10TH FEB.
MYSTERY OF AL-SIN
A Super Serial of 45,000 feet.

LAST TWO NIGHTS
OF OUR PRESENT COLOSSAL VARIETIES
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
PALACE OF VARIETIES
PRESENTS
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS
IN NEW POPULAR SONGS.

MISS CHARLOTTA
The pretty Soubrette and Dancer.

C. MORRIS
Comedien and Dancer

MISS GEORGIE DEVOE
the funny girl
To conclude with
MISS GEORGIE DEVOE
assisted by
C. MORRIS
in a short Absurdity or Skit
ON THE "BALCONY SCENE"
IN
"ROMEO-JULIET."

ABOVE HUGE VARIETIES
will be intercepted by
A THRILLING DRAMA
"THE THREE SHADOWS"
and a
BRILLIANT COMEDY.

LOOK OUT !
THURSDAY NEXT, FEB. 8th
THE GAIETY CO.
Will Produce a Brilliant Musical Comedy,
THE
GIRL WITH THE WINK

A MAGNIFICENT FOOD MEDICINE.
'BADAM PAK" Means Medicated DELICIOUS
ALMOND-CONFECTION.

Very Efficacious in this Season.

Badam Pak contains Almonds, Pistaches, Safron, Cardamoms, Sarsaparilla and various valuable drugs, so it radically cures Indigestion, Clough, Constipation, Piles, Debility, all skin diseases, Brain Fag. etc. As. 12 for Bombay 1 seer (of 11 ounces,. Rs. 2-8-0 for 4 seers tin. Postage extra.

B. A. Police C. from British Guiana, America, and Dr. Ram Sarma write from Bellipe, Mangalore: Your Badam Pak is highly appreciated, so kindly send 9 tins again. 3-3-16.

Dr. SHAISHANKER J. VAIDA,
care of Bombay Ayurvedic Pharmacy Shop
112, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay No. 4.

THE
MERCANTILE INSTITUTE OF MOTORING,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY
undertakes training in Motor Mechanics and Driving. Apply:— SUPERINTENDENT.

Dr. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.

fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 3/-

AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, Feb. 3rd.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	10,196,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	338,000
East Indian " "	265,000
American " "	4,207,000
Other " "	69,000
Total Sales	42,000
East Indian Sales	33,000
Total Speculation	2,000
" Export	4,000
East Indian Export	1,300
" " Stock	33,000
" " Forwarded	9,000
" " Imports	—
" " Actual Export	—
" " Speculation	600
American Afloat	180,000
East Indian Afloat	10,000
Total Afloat	297,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 3rd.

Bar Silver Spot	37 3/8

Closing Tone of silver :—Small supplies—Steady.
Discount, Bank of England rate 5½ per cent since 18th Jan. 1917.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/ss	5 1/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
" " " 6 "	5¾
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½%	51¼
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	47
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64
Government Securities 3%	65
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80

THE MAILS.

London, Feb. 3rd.

The Bombay Mails have been delivered here to-day.

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 3rd.

3½ % 1925—1928 Ex-Dividend	£84¼
4½ % 1925—1945	£99¼

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 3rd.

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs, Afloat paid	79/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Afloat	82

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Not offered.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Feroszpore Usual Bold Jan.-Feb. Sellers	92
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Nominal	
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Nominal	89
Toria Rapeseed Feb.-Mar. Sellers	95

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Paid	106
closed Jan.-Feb. Sellers	108

METALS.

English best selected Copper	£141½
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£134
Copper Brazers	—
Yellow Metal	—
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	22/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar.	22/9
Do. Karachi Feb.-Mar.	22/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	24/9
Do. do. Bombay Feb.-Mar.	25
Do. do. Karachi Feb.-Mar.	25/1

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine Hard Cure Feb. value	3/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June.	3/0½ to 3/1

VULLEY & SONS,

HIGH CLASS TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.

Latest Style; perfect fit guaranteed.

An earnest visit is solicited.

Specialities—Riding habits.

Up-country orders promptly executed.

Holland House, Next to Hotel Majestic.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Feb. 5.

The market at Colaba opened steady with M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 378 and declined to Rs. 377 on jobbers selling.

Very little business is reported in contracts.

Ready cotton is quiet.

Quotations are:—

M. G. Good Broach, 377.
M. G. Fully Good Bengal, 277.
M. G. K/Akola, 267.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Feb. 3rd,

Description.		Jan 1917	Mar. 1917	April 1917	Spot. Cotton
		DELIVERY.			
Broach,	Good M.G.	—	376	—	—
Broach,	Fine M.G.	336/7	386/7	New	—
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	280	—	270/80	—
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	294	—	285/95	—
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	—	—	297/05	—
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	—	—	295/95	—
Sind Punjab,	Fine M.G.	—	—	285/95	—
Khan./Akola	Fine M.G.	370/1	—	345/70	—
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	—	—	350/70	—
Dharng./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	—	—	355/75	—
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	—	—	305/80	—
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	—	—	370/85	—
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	—	—	375/90	—
Khandelah,	Fine M.G.	359	—	340/50	—
Khandelah,	F.G. M.G.	335	—	315/30	—
Khandwa Sanawad	F.G. M.G.	—	—	310/10	—
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	—	—	340/50	—
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	—	—	340/50	—
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	330/40	—
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	—	—	—	—
Ooompta,	Good M.G.	—	—	—	—
Westoras,	Good M.G.	—	—	—	—
Westoras,	Good H.G.	—	—	—	—

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 5th February, 1917, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	298	290	280	—Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	—	293	281	—1/25th Mar. 17.
Bolande-Punjab (M.G.)	295	288	278	—Ready
	..	293	280	—1/25th Mar. 17.
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	360	330	—Ready
	—	356	325	—1/25th Mar. 17.
Jalna (M.G.) (G.S.)	—	—	345	—Ready
Barsee (M.G.) (G.S.)	—	—	305	—Ready
Oomra (M.G.) (Fair-Staple)	—	355	310	—Ready
	—	—	—	—
Akola Khamg.	—	360	345	—Ready
Karanja(M.G.)	—	368	350	—1/25th Mar. 17.
Gomrawatee Descriptions (M G.)	—	355	340	—Ready
	—	363	348	—1/25th Mar. 17.
Dhamangaum	—	365	350	—Ready
Poolgaum(M.G.)	—	368	358	—1/25th Mar. 17.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	367	352	—Ready
	—	370	355	—1/25th Mar. 17.
Nagpore	—	370	355	—Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	—	374	359	—1/25th Mar. 17.
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	—	370	355	—Ready
	—	375	360	—1/25th Mar. 17.
Broach (M.G.)	—	393	—	—1/25th Mar. 17.
	—	390	—	378 —April 1917
Wadhwan (M.G.)	—	370	350	—Ready
Wadhwan (H.G.)	—	360	350	—Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	—	342	332	—Ready & March 1917
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	—	—	—	393April/May 1917
Sawgd. Dharwar	—	—	—	393April/May 1917
Westoras (M.G.)	—	—	—	387May/June 1917
Westoras (H.G.)	—	—	—	377May/June 1917
Compta (M.G.)	—	—	—	400April/May 1917
Miraj (M.G.)	—	—	—	490April/May 1917

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Feb. 5th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail Delivery
Ready.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	44 0 0	6 7 0
" White Cawnpore 70-80	44 0 0	6 6 0
" Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 12 0	7 2 0
" Brown Cawnpore	6 8 0	6 14 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	9 8 0	9 14 0
" Brown Thin	9 2 0	9 8 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	47 0 0	9 6 0
" Gujar 75-25	45 0 0	8 2 0
" Black	40 0 0	8 0 0
" Gujar 50-50	43 0 0	8 13 0
Poppyseed, White	7 8 0	8 0 0
Groundnuts	43 0 0	— —
Mowrasseed	4 4 0	6 8 0
Jowa	33 0 0	5 0 0
Arandia	40 0 0	— —
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 4 0	
Linseed May	10 2 6	
Linseed Sept.	10 10 0	

BULLION.

The silver market is steady.
English Bar Gold, 26 nominal.
Shield Sovereign, 17.
Dragon, 15-9.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 92-5.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-Duty, 92-7.
Silver 2nd Settlement ex-Duty, 92-11.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged with small business passing.
Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank d/Drafts, 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.
3 Months' Sight France, 194¾.
30 Days' Sight Hongkong, 168.
30 Days' Sight Shanghai, 261½.
60 Days' Sight Japan, 151.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 71.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan, at 86.

SHARES.

The market for mill shares opened steady but at the close the prices declined due to sundries selling.

Other industrials were quite steady to firm and there were some improvements in their prices.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,467/8 to 1,480, Nagpurs from 2,200 to 2,215, Madhavjees from 1,542/8 to 1,552/8, Simplex from 655 to 665, Fazulbhoy from 617/8 to 625, Currimbhoy from 310 to 317/8, Crescents from 202/8 to 206/4, Pearls from 450 to 457/8, Indore Malwas from 355 to 360, Indian Bleachings from 270 to 277/8, Davids were quoted at 490.

Tata Irons were steady to firm; Ordinarys were placed at 295 and Deferreds at 1,050 for cash with right.

Katni Ordinarys were in demand at 285, and Deferreds at 860.

Shivrajpurs changed hands at 44-8, and Alcocks at 1,060.

At the close the market was no more than steady.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th Feb 1917

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.907 Inch.
Temperature of Air	74.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.1 "
Dew Point	63.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.695 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0 8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	79.7 "
Minimum do. do.	69 3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE,E,WNW,NW,NE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	168 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Feb.	h m	ft. in	Feb.	h. m	ft. in
Mon	5	m 10 35	26 2	5	m 5 4	19 8
		11 27a	28 0		4 27a	17 2
Tues	6	m 11 10	25 9	6	m 5 31	18 11
		11 52a	28 5		5 0a	16 10
Wed	7	m 11 43	26 4	7	m 5 56	18 4
					5 32a	16 7
Thur	8	m 0 16	28 7	8	m 6 21	17 9
		9 15a	26 8		8 3a	16 7
Fri	9	m 0 39	28 7	9	m 6 46	17 5
		0 46a	26 11		6 38a	16 10
Sat.	10	m 1 2	28 5	10	m 7 11	17 3
		1 17a	26 10		7 2a	17 4
Sun	11	m 1 26	28 2	11	m 7 37	17 2
		1 50a	26 7		7 30a	18 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 5 (Monday)	" 7h. 12m.	" 6h. 54m.
" 6 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 11m.	" 6h 54m.
" 7 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 10m.	" 6h 55m.
" 8 (Thursday)	" 7h. 10m.	" 6h. 55m.
" 9 (Friday)	" 7h. 10m.	" 6h. 56m.
" 10 (Saturday)	" 7h 9m.	" 6h. 56m.
" 11 (Sunday)	" 7h. 9m.	" 6h. 57m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1917 Jan.	30th.	6h. 31.5m. a.m.
Full Moon	1917 Feb.	7th.	8h. 58.4m. a.m.
Last Quarter	" "	15th.	7h. 23.2m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 5th February 1917 was 30.156 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 5.

The depression in the United Provinces yesterday has almost disappeared. Rainfalls has been nearly general in the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa; local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal and north Madras Coast. Few falls occurred in Kashmir and east Central Mysore. The principal amounts are:—Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Bareilly and Muktesar one and a half inches, Lucknow one, Mussooree, Chakrata three-quarters, Gaya and Naya Dumka three quarters, Chaibassa two, Ranchi, Hazaribagh one, Balasore, Cuttack three quarters, Patna, Darbhanga, Sambalpur, Burdwan, Calcutta, Jessore and Bhamo a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in the United Proinves and north-east India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 5th February 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the extreme eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north and normal or in excess over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab and in defect in the east Punjab; night temperature is in excess at Delhi add Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the extreme western district; Mainpuri has had 0.26in., Cawnpore 0.28in. and Allahabad 1.70in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is 7 deg. to 16 deg. F. in defect; night temperature is in defect at Jhansi and in excess elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect both during the day and at night in east Rajputana but in excess during the day in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Central India West and at Deesa and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in defect in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air remains considerably damper than usual. Day temperature continues 7 deg. to 15 deg. F. in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Bombay. Temperature is generally in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect both during the day and at night.

General Remarks.—The depression has moved into the Himalayas. Rainfall due to it has been confined to the United Provinces; elsewhere in the reporting area Calicut is the only station reporting rainfall of importance.

A few showers are possible in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 5th of February 1917.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th Feb.)	65.5	52 8	91	..	6 73	—0 95
Jask	76.5	57.9	67	..	3.67	1.14
Do. (Feb.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (Feb.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	75.6	48.6	81	..	0.23	—0.59
Rawalpindi	69 6	36.7	66	..	0.64	—3.71
Lahore	70 1	43.6	90	..	0.12	—1 58
Hissar	56.4	42.2	95	0.02	0.57	..
Ambala	58.7	50.1	89	0.0	0.45	—2.10
Delhi	60.8	55 5	95	0.7	0.84	—0.90
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	58.7	53.1	90	0.0	0.75	—0.67
Mainpuri	60.3	55.1	94	0.26	1.51	0.04
Jhansi	62.0	47.8	96	..	1 93	0.87
Cawnpore	66.6	53.1	98	0.28	3.87	2.66
Allahabad	69.3	58.7	93	1.70	2.55	1.10
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	79.3	46.0	77	..	0.05	—0.54
Karachi	77.3	61.3	76	..	0.18	—0 73
Ajmer	67.6	41.8	34	..	0	—3.88
Jalpore	65.6	44 1	83	..	0.37	—0 54
Kotah	72.6	51.6	75	..	0.12	—0 43
Mount Abu	60.2	47.4	80	..	0.08	—0 67
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	79.2	50.7	57	..	0.53	0.26
Dwarka	74.4	60.0	72	..	0	—0.18
Veraval	83 0	59.2	49	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot	80.2	48.1	51	..	0.02	—0.35
Bhavnagar Para	82.6	54.8	55	..	0	—0.32
Surat	83 3	51 9	49	..	0	—0.24
Ahmedabad	80 4	55.5	54	..	1.04	0.83
Deesa	80 1	49 4	72	..	1.15	1.31
Neemuch	71.1	46.8	80	..	1.13	0.56
Indore	74.8	45 2	74	..	1 5	0.85
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	71.8	50.6	93	..	5.21	3.65
Saugor	68.4	48.4	91	..	2.86	1.33
Hoshangabad	74.5	52.8	88	..	4.73	2 87
Khandwa	76.7	51.1	73	..	1.62	0.68
Akola	75.5	52 7	78	..	4.19	2.73
Amroati	74.0	54 5	74	..	4.11	2.65
Nagpur	74.4	54.1	75	..	5.67	4.04
Chanda	76.5	56 0	87	..	4.64	3.35
Raipur	69.8	57.1	99	0.03	5.92	4 96
KONKAN—						
Bombay	79.7	65.3	43	..	2.40	1 86
Ratnagiri	79.9	63 9	68	..	8.65	7.98
Mormugao	80.2	66.9	88	..	5.50	4.33
Karwar	81 3	61.2	93	..	9.68	7.76
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	84.2	45 0	47	..	1.37	0.60
Ahmednagar	76.8	47 3	60	..	2.01	0.89
Poona	77.2	49.4	91	..	2.95	1.87
Sholapur	84	153.6	71	..	9.16	7.68
Bijapur	78.2	51.8	69	..	9.80	8.60
Belgaum	77.3	54.7	81	..	11.56	9 66
Aurangabad	77 3	49.8	61	..	1.05	0.58
Nizamabad (Indur)	76.5	55.6	78	..	3.21	2.37
Hyderabad	75.3	57.1	81	..	3 99	2 79
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	82.0	68.5	81	—	6.27	2.92
Calicut	76.8	70.8	93	0.30	6.29	—0.07
Cochin	80.7	74.5	77	..	4.79	—3.83
Colombo	85.5	67.3	96	..	14.42	—7 24
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.6	61.2	92	—	11.60	4.78
Bellary	79.5	61.5	59	0.06	5.73	3.54
Cuddapah	85.0	67.5	74	..	4.87	0.19
Madras	84 0	3 9	84	..	18.46	—1.52
Bangalore	81.0	63.8	90	0.06	11.09	7.48
Coimbatore	84.9	66.1	90	0 09	7.19	2.20
Trichinopoly	92	173.3	83	..	3.27	—4.89
Negapatam	84.9	73.1	91	—	16.30	—12.29

(Continued from column 5.)

live in comparative affluence. It is necessary to gain their confidence, and to demonstrate practically that by adhering to ancient and obsolete implements and ideas they are not getting the full value out of the lands in their possession. The stability of the State and the cultivators is interdependent, and it is the chief object of this Exhibition to place facts before the latter and induce them to realise that the State is earnestly endeavouring to raise their lot and to make Sourashtra what it was in the past ages—the garden of India.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION IN JUNAGADH.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUNAGADH, Feb. 2.

The readers of "The Chronicle" are already familiar with the origin, scope and arrangement of the Agricultural Exhibition. The opening ceremony came off on the 1st inst., when interested gentlemen,—Indian and Anglo-Indian—were assembled. It was a great pleasure to Junagadh subjects to welcome Messrs. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty and Gordhandas P. Vora through whose untiring efforts as honorary secretaries of the Junagadh Subjects Association in Bombay, the sympathies of the commercial classes were enlisted and Rs. 2,500 collected of which Rs. 1,500 were assigned to the Exhibition Fund and Rs. 1,000 added to the Lucky Bag in aid of H. E. Lady Willingdon's Women's War Relief Fund.

The Exhibition was declared open by the Administrator when the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee read a paper from which the following extracts are taken:

Mr. Rendall, Ladies and Gentlemen,—As Chairman of the Executive Committee I I have been requested by the Administrator to give a brief description of the origin, scope and arrangement of this Exhibition.

As it is the first of its kind in Kathiawar and includes many novel features not usually included in Agricultural Exhibitions, and as the arrangements have been made chiefly by hard worked State Officers in the little time they could ill afford to spare from their routine duties, aided by a few professional gentlemen and Amirs, and gentlemen of the State, I trust you will lightly criticise any shortcomings.

The scope of the Exhibition was described in Huzur Memo No. 4638 of 28th September 1916 which was issued after consultation with the Heads of Departments chiefly concerned.

It was then decided to hold an Exhibition of agricultural and forest products and of stock reared in the Junagadh State; to this were subsequently added the agricultural demonstration plots, showing the benefits of different methods of cultivation, the use of manures—chemical and otherwise—the introduction of crops new to this part of India; new and improved agricultural implements, water raising machinery, etc. At the request of the public the industrial section was subsequently inaugurated to enable the local craftsmen to display their talents and ingenuity, and to enable the women to show their skill in needle work, embroidery, bead work etc. This was followed by the amusements club—which is in itself a large undertaking—and lastly was added the Monster Lucky Bag in aid of her Excellency Lady Willingdon's Women's War Fund.

You will thus see, ladies and gentlemen, that the original idea of a small Agricultural Exhibition for the sole benefit and encouragement of the cultivators has grown out of all recognition.

The State made a generous grant of Rs. 15,000; and over Rs. 7,000 have been contributed by sympathisers. Those Bombay merchants, who are subjects of the Junagadh State, came forward voluntarily and contributed the sum of Rs. 1,500 to the funds. Our thanks are due to them for their loyalty. Apart from this the State made a further grant of Rs. 12,000 for the purchase of improved implements to be subsequently disposed of to cultivators.

The State has already done much to popularise better seed and more valuable crops, to introduce improved implements and irrigational facilities in spite of a run of bad seasons. A State farm under the management of graduates of the Poona Agricultural College has been established within a few minutes' journey from Junagadh town, to test seeds, manures and new crops; and it is already exerting a steady influence on our cultivators who have watched the results and have started growing improved tobaccos and ground-nuts. Special attention is being given to improved methods of cultivation, deep ploughing, the careful selection of seed, of cereals and cotton, the introduction of long stapled cotton, the testing of manure and the growing of green manure plants. It is intended to establish seed depots at convenient centres in order to supply selected seed to the cultivators. This is really the duty of co-operative societies, and it is hoped that they will take over the depots once they are placed on a sound working basis. The preparation of simple agricultural lessons in our schools on an elementary but practical basis is under consideration, so that the main facts of modern scientific agriculture may be brought home to the sons of the cultivators, and they may be gradually trained to become practical and capable farmers. The question of improving the breeds of draught, plough and milch cattle, by the introduction of stud bulls of the best breeds is receiving attention. Stallions of the best selected Kathi type were stationed in all important Mahals some two years ago, and the results are already apparent in the numerous well shaped young stock to be seen in the outlying villages.

Numbers of improved ploughs, and time and labour saving agricultural implements have been purchased, and made over to the cultivators who have already appreciated their value; their sale is gradually rising, and it is fully believed that this Exhibition will create a great demand for the cheaper type of ploughs, harrows, fodder cutters, winnowing machines, etc. The State has made liberal grants towards the purchase of these implements. Co-operative societies have been started and special agricultural scholarships have been awarded; but much remains to be done before modern ideas and enlightened methods penetrate into the fields and villages.

This Exhibition will, it is hoped, be the means of causing the more enlightened cultivators to think of improving their methods and condition, and to realise that agriculture is the most paying profession that exists, and that there is no reason to toil for a mere pittance by raising non-paying crops when with the advice and assistance of the State they can, by improved methods.

(Continued in column 4.)

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER WITH AN AXE.

SENTENCES ON THE ACCUSED.

(*Before Justices Batchelor and Heaton.*)

TAMYA AKHANDAPPA AND OTHERS v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. A. C. Wild, Sessions Judge of Bijapur. The accused in this case were charged with the murder of one Mushya and with rioting offences under Sections 147 and 302 I. P. C. They were found guilty by the Sessions Judge and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Accused Nos. 2, 3, and 4 were sentenced to death. Accused Nos. 1 and 9 to transportation for life. Accused No. 12 transportation for life. Accused Nos. 5 to 12 two years' rigorous imprisonment for rioting.

The facts are briefly these:—

The deceased Mushya with relatives and servants went to sow cotton on the 8th September, 1916. In the afternoon of that day several of the accused supported by a crowd of sympathizers obstructed the sowing on the ground that the land was leased to them. The advice of disinterested persons was taken and it was agreed that the sowing should be stopped and that the obstructors should substantiate their claim on the following day. Accordingly Mushya's party left the field and while they were returning home they were attacked by the accused. Mushya was struck on the head with axes by some of the accused. He fell on his hands and knees and the first accused gave him a cut with a short sword on the back Mushya was afterwards taken home, when he died an hour or so later. The matter was reported to the Police, who arrested the accused.

The accused had not adduced evidence and contended themselves with alleging enmity.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence and sentenced them as stated above.

Their Lordships after hearing Counsel confirmed the death sentence on accused Nos. 2 and 3. The death sentence of accused No. 4 was commuted to that of transportation for life. Accused Nos. 1 and 9 were convicted under Section 147 for rioting and were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Accused Nos. 11 and 12 were acquitted. The sentences of other accused were confirmed.

Mr. Binning with Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for all the accused except 2, 3 and 4.

Mr. Kelkar appeared for accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

INDEMNITY ON SPECIE BANK SHARES.

SUIT DISMISSED.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL SHIVLAL v. BIRDICHAND JIVRAJ AND ANOTHER.

This was a suit filed to recover a sum of Rs. 1,82,924-8-7 from the first defendant as the principal and to be indemnified for the plaintiff's liability to pay certain calls due on certain shares of the Specie Bank.

Mr. B. J. Desai with the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiff.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah with Mr. Kanga appeared for the first defendant.

In June, 1913, the plaintiff advanced a large sum of money to one Bansidhar Mungtulal on the security of 2,000 shares in the Specie Bank. As the market rate for the shares was falling the plaintiff called upon Bansidhar to pay margin. On the 6th October, 1913, Rs. 12,000 were paid as margin and in November 295 shares of the Bank were handed to the plaintiff by way of further margin. These shares were not transferred into the plaintiff's name. The plaintiff sold 185 shares which were transferred into the name of the purchasers. Transfers signed by the Bombay Merchants Bank as vendors and by the plaintiff as purchasers for 100 shares were lodged with the Bank so that the shares might be transferred to the plaintiff's name. Transfers for the remaining 10 shares were not signed by the plaintiff. On the 24th of November, 1913, an order was made up for the winding up of the Bank. On the 6th of February, 1914, the plaintiff filed a suit against Bansidhar for the amount due on the account between them and for a declaration that Bansidhar was bound to indemnify the plaintiff against all liability in respect of the uncalled amount of capital on the shares pledged. On the 20th February Bansidhar was adjudicated insolvent. On the 9th June a decree was passed in the plaintiff's favour for Rs. 82,924 and odd with costs and further interest and the defendant was ordered to indemnify the plaintiff against any calls that might be made by the official liquidator on the said 2,000 shares. No dividend had been declared or was likely to be declared by the Official Assignee on the estate of Bansidhar. After the decree had been passed the plaintiff discovered that Bansidhar had been acting as the agent for the first defendant Birdichand. He had also had to pay to the official liquidator the sum of one lakh in respect of a call made on the contributories of the Bank under an order of the Court.

He filed this suit on the 20th of December, 1915, against Birdichand Jivraj and the Official Assignee praying (1) that the first defendant might be ordered to pay the said sum of Rs. 82,924-8-7 with interest from the 9th June, 1914, and the costs of the suit filed against Bansidhar; (2) that the first defendant might be ordered to pay the said sum of one lakh with interest; (3) that the first defendant might be ordered to indemnify him in respect of all calls he might be required to pay in respect of the 110 shares; (4) that the first defendant might be ordered to pay costs of an order made by the Insolvency Court granting leave to join the Official Assignee as a party to the suit.

The first defendant denied that Bansidhar was his agent and further contended that as the plaintiff had sued Bansidhar to judgment in the previous suit he could not now maintain the suit against him, the first defendant.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship after setting out the facts of the case and the contentions of the parties said that as to the contention of the first defendant that Bansidhar was not his agent, it had been proved in a similar suit filed by the Standard Bank against Birdichand that Bansidhar was the first defendant's agent, and the first defendant's counsel, when issues were raised, had conceded that proposition. It had also been held by the Appeal Court in that case, that, in the absence of a contract, the Standard Bank was not entitled either to an indemnity in respect of calls to be made or to a decree for the amount actually paid in respect of a call.

His Lordship must, therefore, hold that the plaintiff was not entitled either to recover from the first defendant the said sum of one lakh, or, to an indeminty in respect of any amounts he might have to pay in respect of the said 110 shares.

The real issue, however, in the case was whether the plaintiff having sued Bansidhar to judgment in suit No. 172 of 1914 was entitled to maintain the present suit against the first defendant. The same point was raised in the suit filed by the Standard Bank. But it was proved in that case that the Standard Bank had before obtaining judgment asked Birdichand whether Bansidhar had been acting as his agent and he had replied in the negative. His Lordship had held in that case that Birdichand having by a false denial prevented the Standard Bank from making its election could not then claim that the Bank had made its election and that decision had been confirmed in appeal.

His Lordship then referred to section 233 of the Contract Act which enacted that where an agent was personally liable, a person dealing with him might hold either him, or his principal, or both of them liable.

THE QUESTION OF DEFENDANT'S LIABILITY.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah had argued that section 233 codified what was the law in England. His Lordship had nothing to do with what the legislature intended to do but the question was what they had done. 23 I. A. 18 and 18 I. A. 129 were then referred to by his Lordship in support of that proposition. The natural meaning of the words "a person" dealing with him (the agent) may "hold both of them (agent and principal) liable" was to create a joint liability so that judgment might be obtained against both principal and agent. The illustration only went so far as to show that the agent and the principal might be joined in one suit, but an illustration ought never to be allowed to control the plain meaning of the section itself; and certainly it ought not to do so when the effect would be to curtail a right which the section in its ordinary sense would confer. It must be remembered that it was only under Order 16, Rule 4, of the Supreme Court Rules, framed after the passing of the Judicature Act that it became permissible to join defendants alternatively liable in the same suit. That rule was reproduced in section 29 of the Civil Procedure Code of 1882 and was now embodied in Order 1, Rule 3, of the Code of 1908.

Section 233 of the Contract Act enacted substantial law, laying down who should be held liable, and not adjective law, defining the procedure by which the liability might be enforced. But it had been argued that the section followed the words of Willis J. in Calder v. Dobell, L. R. 6, C. P. 486, decided in 1871, which was the leading case on the subject when the Contract Act was passed and must no doubt have been before the minds of the framers of the Act. From that it would appear that a suit against principal and an agent would have been bad. A suit against one would have been a bar to a suit against the other. But until judgment was obtained the election was not determined and it would have been open to the plaintiff to file a suit against the other, if the first suit was either dismissed or discontinued.

The illustration to section 233 showed that the words "hold them both liable" mean that the parties dealing with the agent can join both the agent and the principal in one suit. There was no suggestion that if he did so he was only entitled to a decree against one or the other and not against both. There was all the difference between saying that the party dealing with the agent could have the principal liable at the same time, so that he could sue either the one or the other, which was the only procedure available in 1872, and saying that he might hold both agent and principal liable and sue both together.

Whatever the Legislature might have intended, it appeared to his Lordship that the words "may hold them liable" meant that both might be sued to judgment in one suit. The section gave the party dealing with an agent, who was personally liable, a double form of election. He could choose between suing both principal and agent jointly or electing to sue one of them. So that in any case if he sued one to judgment a suit against the other would be barred. But if he sued them both and one consented to judgment that would not be a bar to his continuing the suit against the other.

Finally it had been argued that the plaintiff not being aware of the existence of a principal, whom he could hold liable, could not be said to have had a chance of making an election. That appeared to be conclusively answered by the decision in Kendall v. Hamilton.

His Lordship then cited the judgment of Lord Cairns in that case and concluded that to adopt the words of Lord Cairns, it was only by a fortunate accident of Birdichand being a solvent party that the plaintiff found that he had a solvent principal of whom he was unaware. He did not contract with Birdichand except as an undisclosed principal and that undisclosed principal, with whom he entered into no engagement that he knew of turned out afterwards to be liberated in consequence of the plaintiff not having taken steps to ascertain who were the contracting parties when he was bringing the action. The plaintiff having advanced the monies looked to Bansidhar as the man who should repay but he had since discovered another person whom he thought he might sue.

As regards the second defendant his Lordship was of opinion that he ought not to have been joined.

His Lordship accordingly found all the issues in favour of the first defendant and dismissed the suit ordering the plaintiff to pay the costs of the first defendant except the costs of the question whether the first defendant was the principal. The first defendant was made to pay the costs of that question.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinsha and Co.

Attorneys for the first defendant:—Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 6TH OF FEBRUARY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

AFTER THE INSOLUENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1190-16.—Mirza M & M. Mahomed Ali Mir Makbulali & anr v. Fayaz Ali Mir Makbulali, & anr, Ard H D & Co., Mirza M & M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

10-16.—Payne & Co., Constance Eveline Gordon v. Francis Frederick Gordon, Crawford B & Co., Part heard.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMR'S REPORT.

377-13.—D J Mantri Juggonnath Dharma v. Jamnabai, widow & ors, Jeh M & S.

SHORT CAUSE.

1297-16.—Hiralal & Co., B P Daves Coy., a firm v. Rajaram Tyabji & Co., a firm, Bhimji & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

645-15.—Payne & Co., Champsey Dosst & anr v. Gordhandas Kessonji & ors, Daph F & D, Payne & Co., Mer K & Co., Madh K & C.

41-16.—Captain & V, Kashibai widow v. Nemchand Juthabhai and ors, Craigie B & C, Captain and V, Little and Co.

1314-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Dhunj Kheraji v. Versi Ruttonsi, Nadirshaw and D.

1010-16.—Madrowji K & Ch, Vanmali Shamji, v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.

390-16.—Malvi H M & R. Kissonlal Badridas & ors v. Hiralal Shivbux, & ors.

1325-14.—Surajmal & Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Motilal Shivramji & ors, Motichand & D.

786-16.—Manecklal & Co., Messrs. Narayenji Khimji a firm v. Lakhamsey Khiasu & anr, Surveyor & Co.

294-16.—Payne & Co., Esufally Karimbhoy v. Esmailji Esufally, Malvi H M & R. S C Ct 243-9227-16.—Maneck D & Co., Ali Mohomed Jaffer, & anr v. Jafferbhai Mahomed Mistry, Mulla & Mulla.

621-16.—Purnanand & Co., Krishnaprasad Madhavlal Mehta v. Chunilal Manecklal Mehta & ors, In person, Edg G W & Co.

954-15.—Unwalla P & P, Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam, a firm v. Memon Moosa Mahomed & anr, Pandia & Co.

1342-14.—Tyabji D & Co., Manecjki Jeewanji Master v. Dossabhai Nowroji Hathiram.

842-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Hormasji Dorabji Gazdar v. Byramji Nowroji Gamadia & anr, Dastur & Co.

55-16.—Unwalla P & P, Haji Abu Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v. Fatmabai, widow, & ors, Pandia & Co.

1405-15.—Amin & D, Fatmabai, widow v. Fatmabai, widow and others, Payne & Co.

439-16.—Maneck D & Co. (for a pauper), Kapurchand Gulabchand & anr v. Kanna Nowla and ors, Vachha & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

429-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Mulchand Ganeshdas v. Nagarmull Hardayal & anr, Kanga & Sayani.

627-16.—Unwalla P & P, Gopikisson Radhakisson v. Chhagmal Utamchand & anr.

628-16.—Unwalla P & P, Gopikisson Radhakisson v. Ganeshidas Ootamchand & ors.

992-16.—Chitnis M & K. Bhagwandas Keshowji & anr v. Raghowji Thoban, & anr, Motichand & D.

1129-16.—Motichand & D, Manebhai Premabhai, a firm v. Parekh Dayabhoy Mansukhram, N C Dalal.

1304-16.—Captain & V, Meghji Ladha v. Jetha Kachra.

1325-16.—Jehangir & Seervai, Ruttonshaw Ardesir Parekh v. Hassum Haji Abdulla & anr, N C Dalal.

1352-16.—Khand L & M, Chunilal Lalchand v. Annaji Ramchandra, & ors.

1357-16.—Mulji & Tha, S. Dewaji Pant v. K Satyanarayen.

1358-16.—Manecklal & Co., Keshavji Lalji v. Chandulal Nandlal Desai, Pandia & Co.

1361-16.—Pandia & Co., Patel Chandulal Keshavlal v. Sir Bhalchandra & Nagindas, Payne & Co.

1367-16.—Unwalla P & P, Jivraj Lila & anr v. John Dommnic Quinney, & ors.

44-17.—Payne & Co., Volkart Brothers, a firm v. Passoobhoy Nansee, a firm.

50-17.—Tyabji D & Co., Chagan Aslaji & ors v. Memon Haji Umar Haji Ibrahim, & anr.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103

12-17.—Mulla & Mulla, Messrs. Tillockchand Mamraj a firm v. Noormahomed Ahmed.

FOR HEARING ON EZCEPTIONS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

395-16.—Mulji & Tha, Jamnabai widow v. Haridas Naranji, Manecklal & Co., Part heard.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1182-15.—S A Tyabji, Bhicoobai, widow v. Hariba Raghooji Jambookar and ors, Craigie B & C, Amin & D, Part heard.

SHORT CAUSES.

1317-16.—Motichand & D, Mukunchand Rajaram Balia v. Hiralal Jagannath, a firm, Daphtary F and D.

1347-16.—Smetham B & Co., Harischandra Sunderlal v. Purshotam Padamsey Kaku and ors.

1290-16.—Little & Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ld. v. Messrs. Buldeodas Kedarnath, a firm, Bhaishanker K & G.

1291-16.—Little & Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ld. v. Messrs. Mulchand & Co., a firm.

1292-16.—Little & Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. v. Messrs. Murlidhar Hardwarimal, a firm.

LONG CAUSES.

1448-15.—Subnis and G, Bai Nandibai, widow and anr v. Jivibai, widow, Edgelow G W & Co.

930-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Purshotamdas Harkissondas v. The Central India Spg Wg and Mafg Co., Ld., Wadia G and Co.

722-16.—Jehangir & S, Pestonji Rustomji Pathan & ors v. Dhanjibhai Dossabhai Narielwalla, Wadia G & Co.

665-16.—C P D'Cunha, Mahomed Ismail Valad Mahomed Abdulla Mukri and ors v. Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum, a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

775-16.—Amin and D, Hyderalli Abdul Kayani v. Framji Shapurji Patick and ors, Merwanji K & Co.

502-16.—Mulla and M, Devji Ranoji Pansare v. Sakubai and ors, Mehta D & L.

712-16.—Captain & V, Fazalbhai Peermahomed v. Gulamally Gullamhoosein Alava, Payne and Co.

657-16.—N C Dalal (For a pauper), Purshotamdas Madhavji v. Javerchand Naranji and ors, Shroff D & D.

1362-14.—Motichand & D, Fulchand Gulabchand & ors v. Jagdish Sakarchand & anr, Amin and Desai, Purnanand & Co.

1229-16.—Pandia & Co., Anand Laxman v. Bai Lilibai alias Ramibai widow and anr, Purnanand & Co.

142-16.—Daphtary F & D, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Mahomedally Allibhoy Kachwalla and ors, S A Tyabji, Ardesir H D & Co.

447-16.—Payne & Co., Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malikotyer v. C Vorbaid & Co., a firm, Mulla & M.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No. 1-17 Suit No. 1223-16.—In Person, Syed Yoosuf Mahomed v. Shaik Mahlidin bin Shaik Hasein and anr, S A Tyabji for a pauper.

P P No. 9-17 M J 781-16.—In Person, Ferdinand Edgar Rinnison v. Myrtle Ruth Rennison & anr. Mirza M & M.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY AT CAWNPORE.

TOTAL SUSPENSION APPREHENDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Feb. 5.

The Indian Electric Supply and Traction Company Limited have issued the following notice to all consumers of electrical current and energy in Cawnpore:—The extremely grave position in which the company finds itself in regard to coal supplies owing to the effect of the restrictions imposed by the Government has rendered it necessary for us to issue this notice, as a warning to our consumers. The company's stock of coal to-day (3rd February) stand at 60 tons, barely two days' consumption and unless there is immediate relief we greatly regret to announce that the power station will be compelled to curtail and perhaps entirely suspend its operations. As soon as the company received information of the Government's action, representations were made to the Army Headquarters on behalf of the concerns engaged on war work and the Committee on Coal Supplies appointed by the Government to regulate the supply of coal have issued orders to our suppliers to meet the Company's requirements. But this has not given any great measure of relief. Other consumers in Cawnpore have generously supplied the Company with coal from their own inadequate stocks but this source of emergency supplies has now been exhausted and the company is entirely dependent upon its own resources. An enquiry is being addressed to Government to ascertain whether in the case of partial stoppage of supply preference is to be given to any section of consumers.

A NEW SANSKRIT COLLEGE AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

A new Sanskrit College named Sahitya and Visishtadvaita Sanskrit College founded by Rao Sahib Cunnan Chettiar was opened yesterday evening by Sir Subramania Iyer. The founder's intention for the present is to equip the institution so as to provide full facilities for all who are preparing for the University Oriental titles examinations, and to arrange for a complete curriculam of studies for those who wish to specialise in Visishtadvaita philosophy.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

BOTH ACCUSED SENTENCED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Sub-Inspector Shanker Vithal charged a Mahomedan, Nathu Dossa, an inhabitant of Jamnagar with criminal misappropriation of a packet of 87 diamonds worth Rs. 3,000 belonging to Surajmal Leherchand, a jeweller. Mr. B. J. Dhondi and Mr. P. H. Daruwalla defended.

The defence was that the packet was found on the road and the accused thinking that it contained topazes sold them through one Imam Baran to a goldsmith named Vishram Mavji for Rs. 108. The accused pleaded guilty that he was a new arrival in Bombay and did not know the law. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 125.

Imam Baran was then charged with disposing of stolen property. The defence was that he acted honestly believing that the property belonged to Nathu. The accused was fined Rs. 45.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged Azimbux Karimbux a servant in the employ of Second-Lieut. C. N. Thompson, with theft of currency notes, and clothes, valued at Rs. 29 belonging to his master. The accused was arrested with the property at the Colaba Railway Station. The accused pleaded not guilty. He was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default three week:' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Velloze charged Shamsudin Azamudin with the possession of half a gram of cocaine at Kumbharwada without a license. accused pleaded not guilty. He was sentenced of Rs. 50, or in default three weeks' rigorous prisonment.

SURAT MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

Surat is, for the time being at least, very busy. Marriage festivals are in full swing and municipal election activities are daily increasing. The election of councillors from the General Ward will take place next Monday. There are three seats for the Ward and five candidates have offered their services. These are:—(1) Mr. Gulabdas B. Vakil, (2) Mr. Thakorram K. Mehta, (3) Mr. Dayabhai K. Desai, (4) Mr. Prasanvadan M. Desai, (5) Mr. Chhanmukhram K. Mehta. Mr. Gulabdas Vakil is an old established pleader. Since 1892, that is to say, for the last twenty-five years or so, he has kept himself aloof from municipal affairs. It would be difficult to anticipate the sort of work from an old man of eighty who has been out of touch with the Municipality for the last twenty-five years. Mr. Thakorram Mehta is the President of the Municipality. He is evidently very much in popular disfavour for having voted for the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Dayabhai Desai is one of those who supported the resolution demanding discontinuance of the Municipal Commissioner. His municipal activities are more or less vague but there is no reason to believe that he will not represent the popular side. Mr. Prasanvadan Desai is responsible for the resolution demanding discontinuance of the Municipal Commissioner, and it is obvious that he distinctly represents the popular attitude. Mr. Chhanmukhram K. Mehta had offered his services before but he was twice defeated, once in 1911 and again in 1914. One cannot say what to expect of him.

Mr. Prasanvadan Desai has initiated a new method of work. He called a meeting last week, of his constituents and explained to them the various municipal questions and problems affecting municipal administration. His object, he said, in calling that meeting was to revive and raise the tone of the public life in Surat and to educate the electorate. The citizens were entitled to know how their representatives acted in the Municipality. It was one of the fundamental principles of Local Self-Government that the people, at least the constituents, should know, criticise, and control the actions of their representatives. He said he risked his Gopipura seat, which was safer, for the very reason and he left it to his constituents to decide about the merits of the respective candidates. He only wanted to take, by his own initiative, his constituents into confidence. He did not believe in personal recriminations and he did not rely on personal influence. He then discussed the position of the municipal representatives in the Municipality. He said that official control had degenerated into official interference. He added that "expert" opinion without the necessary preliminary study of local conditions was responsible for the confusion and waste in the municipal administration. He then explained the system of House Tax, House Valuation, Water Tax. He complained against the irrational increase of road areas. He condemned the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner.

WOMEN AT THE BAR.

ATTACK ON MAN'S LAST STRONGHOLD

It is rather appropriate that the last stronghold of mere man should be attacked for women by a man named Knight, writes "A Woman correspondent" in the "Pall Mall Gazette." And Mr. Holford Knight, who is asking the Bar to reconsider the question of women barristers has a certain look of Don Quixote about him, although it is a Don Quixote who "sees things sanely and sees them whole." He is tall and spare, with enthusiastic eyes set widely apart and a habit of restrained but effective gesticulation.

Mr. Holford Knight tells me that he has grounds for hope. The following are some of his reasons. In the first place woman has given overwhelming proofs of her diversified capacities during the war; then entirely new questions that have never before arisen will have to be settled when the time for reconstruction arrives, and the combined efforts of every man and woman will be needed, and last of all, but by no means least, our Allies, our Colonies, and nearly every civilised country in the world—even where there is no woman's franchise—have admitted women to the Bar.

The last time Mr. Holford Knight raised the question was early in 1913, and then he was an anti-Suffragist. Since then he has been converted, and will be giving some interesting reasons in favour of the suffrage at the headquarters of the Constitutional Societies later on in the month. It is interesting to learn that, although he admits it to be a big pill to swallow, Mr. Knight thinks the ordination of women is certain to come later on.

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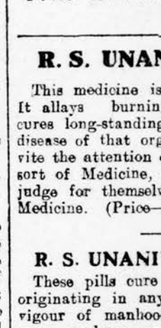

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 29th of Amardad, 1286.
Hindu: 15th of Magh Sud, 1973.
Mahomedan: 13th Rubee-ulAkhir, 1335.
Sunrise: 7-13; Sunset 6-33.
Phases of the Moon, Full Moon, Feb. 7.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Gokhale Memorial Fund: Meeting of Subscribers, Municipal Council Hall, 6 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre, Bandman Comedy Co. in "Lost 24 Hours."

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre, Bandman Comedy Co. in "Grand Triple Bill."

THURSDAY, Feb. 8.

His Excellency the Governor unveils the Statue of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, 1st Baronet, opposite Victoria Terminus, 5-30 p.m.
Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Grant Medical College, Gymkhana Sports, Oval, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10th.

Chung Ling Soo the Chinese illusionist and his Company at Excelsior Theatre.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-45, Cinema at 6-30.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m. p.m.
Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

MACHADO.—In ever loving memory of (Dr.) Miss Violet Alexandra Mary Machado, B.A., M.B., B.S., late House Surgeon, Cama Hospital, the dearly beloved eldest daughter of the late Assistant Surgeon J. R. Machado, and Mary Machado, who died peacefully on the 6th February 1915, aged 25 years. Sadly missed, deeply and deservedly regretted by her broken hearted mother and grief-stricken sisters.

"Tis just two year ago to-day,
Yes, we remember well;
We stood beside your dying bed,
To bid you a yong farewell.

Not dead to us, we loved you dear,
Not lost but gone before,
You live with us in memory still!
And will for evermore.

There will be a requiem High Mass for the soul of the deceased at St. Anne's Church Byculla, on Thursday, the 8th instant, at 7 a.m. Friends and relations please accept this the only intimation.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 10	21 30
Poona Mail	11 15	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter-Class)	8 40	7 0
Poona Express	19 35	7 55
Manmad Express	12 0	14 25
South East Passenger	15 35 & 24	

Punjab, Calcutta and Madras Postal Expresses. (Departure Seven hours after Mail Steamer is signalled.)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 35	21 0
Kathiawar Express 3rd Class	7 40	21 20
Slow Passenger	20 50	7 45

1ST. BOMBAY TROOP BADEN POWELL BOYS COUTS.

Feb. 1.

Orders for the week ending February 10th, 1917:—

Wednesday, February 7th:—Compulsory plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Instructions in Camping, and 2nd Class Tests. Cube—Tenderfoot Instruction.

Saturday, February 10th:—Full uniform compulsory parade in marching order. Blue shorts. Staves to be carried. No leave will be granted except on "Medical Certificate."

Patrol Leaders:—Will please report full strength of their respective patrols to the A.S.M. giving possible number for attendance on Saturday, 10th instant.

Marching Order:—Water bottles, haversacks, life lines, knives, flags, etc.

ALFRED G. FOOX,
A.S.M. in charge 1st Bombay Troop.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Feb. 6.

1. Riding School.—Riding School daily (except Wednesday), for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts, at 7-15 a.m.

2. Parades.—Salsette Detachment.—"C" and "D" Troops will parade to-day Tuesday, the 6th instant. Rendezvous Jackal Club Flats 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

3. Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Wednesday next, the 7th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station, 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Drill order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

4. Riding School Salsette Detachment.—There will be riding School for "C" and "D" Troops at the Camp Riding School on Friday, the 9th instant, at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

5. Proficiency Class.—Proficiency Class for N. C. Officers and men will be held under Major Wallis (I. A.), at the Volunteer Club, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of the ensuing week at 6-15 p.m.

E. G. PEARSON, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

TRIVEDI'S HIGHLY SCENTED REGISTERED MANGALORE MEDICATED SNUFF.

To use this Snuff is a sweat pleasure to all. It effects a gigantic remedy to those who are suffering from Hysteria, Inactivity, of brain Headache, Semi-headache, Fistula, Cold, Catarrh, Beginning of Cataract, and every sort of teeth and mouth disease.

Price per bottle Annas 6; three bottles Re. 1; dozen Rs. 8-12-0.

Sample free postage extra Except this in Trivedi's Factory mentioned below. Snuff prepared Mangalore-Macob, Madras-Rose Mask-Kevda black and yellow ghwateli and yellow grind can be had ready in tin boxes. AGENTS WANTED; Write to:—

A. N. TRIVEDI BROS:
Snuff Merchants,
AHMEDABAD.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening, commencing at 6-15 o'clock.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 o'clock.

BAND AT CHAUPATTY.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at Chowpatty Bandstand, this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

Mr. Manchershaw B. Chothia will deliver his fourth lecture on "Man and his Relation with the Universe," in Vanita Vishram Hall, Girgaum, near the Prarthana Samaj, tomorrow, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

HINDU MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This evening at 6-30 a public lecture will be given in Marathi by Mr. G. B. Vaidya, at Hira Bag Hall, C. P. Tank Road, on "The Work of the Hindu Missionary Society." The meeting is open to the public.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

A meeting to protest against the proposed continuance of the system of indentured labour in Fiji and some other colonies, will be held on Sunday next at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel. Mr. M. C. Gandhi will preside. Among the speakers will be Mr. B. G. Tilak. The proceedings will be in vernacular.

LATE MR. AMIRUDDIN TYEBJI.

The Anjuman-i-Islam schools were closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Amiruddin Tyebji. The deceased was for many years a member of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman and took, with his predeceased brother, the late Hon. Mr. Justice Budruddin Tyebji, a keen interest in the affairs of the Anjuman.

RULES OF BILLIARDS.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you or any of your numerous readers through the medium of your paper kindly enlighten me as to the following.

Whether the rules of the game of billiards authorised by the Billiards Association of Great Britain and Ireland have been revised and redrafted after September, 1907.

Whether the latest rules after September, 1907, revise the rules of "balls touching" and of "balls forced off the table."

Whether it is correct that the new rules provide that if the striker's ball touch another ball the white object ball be spotted on the middle spot, the red on the billiard spot and the striker plays from the D.

Whether the new rules provide that if the striker's ball be forced off the table his opponent may have the white ball (forced off the table), placed on the centre spot, the red on the billiard spot and the game commenced from the D.

That if there be no subsequent revision after September, 1907, re "Balls touching" whether rule No. 20 re. "Balls touching" should not be rigidly enforced.

Rule 20 of 1907:

Balls touching.—When the striker's ball be touching an object ball he can only score off the second object ball or off a cushion, etc.

Am I right in assuming that if the striker's ball be forced off the table and the opponent elects to break the balls he must not necessarily play at the red but may give a safety miss as is done at the commencement of a game.—Yours, etc.,

IGNORANT.

STUDENTS AND THEIR GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The "Advocate of India" takes alarm at the thought or rather the fact that the students of this Presidency should make bold to ventilate their grievances by means of an organization which will bring to the light of day the untold of hardships to which the students are subject. What else can they do when professors will not hear them, when principals will not pay heed to them; or if any one of them is kind so far as to give a patient hearing will with a shrug to his shoulders say, "I can't help it. It is ordained by higher authorities." Is it the fault of the son who after unheeded complaints to his parents about his only pair of shoes which have become tight and which he cannot wear without pain and discomfort tells others about the fact in disappointment? Is this "agitation" on the part of the son? Does this imply want of "obedience and reverence and discipline" as the "Advocate" puts it? Can the removal of the cause of his complaint necessarily lead to the "manufacture" of other complaints?

Well then similar is the situation with students. Professors won't hear; principals won't heed, or if they do heed they can't help it. Educational authorities remain severely indifferent. What is to be done? Students must seek an opportunity to make known to the public—from among whom they may find some sympathisers who may press the matter before proper authorities—where the educational shoe pinces them. It is a trite saying, "The wearer knows where the shoe pinches." It is for him to point out where the shoe pinches him. Does this pointing out mean "agitation" on the part of the wearer? Can this complaint by a logical consequence imply that "modesty is likely to give place to insolence"?—Yours, etc.

M. A. PEERBHOY.

Colaba, 4th February, 1917.

IMPERIAL NDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

The following statement of accounts as at 31st January, has been published:—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Contributions received in cash.	48,22,801	0	11
Contributions from the Bombay Muncipality O/a Lady Hardinge War Hospital ...	30,000	0	0
Contributions from Commissioner of Police O/a American Mission Hospital Basra.	5,076	0	0
Contributions received in securities 3½ per cent., Govt. Paper. 6,600 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds due 1963 11,000	17,600	0	0
Interest received	1,98,050	1	7
	50,73,527	2	6

DISBURSEMENTS.

Contributions towards Relief. etc.			
St. John Ambulance Association Red Cross Depot	5,000	0	0
Belgian Relief Fund	67,846	11	0
Servian Red Cross Fund	22,559	1	6
Montenegrin Red Cross Fund.	3.750	0	0
Royal Army Temperance Association	6,500	0	0
Young Men's Christian Association (in aid of work in connection with Troops in the Field in Hospitals and Convalescent Depots, etc.).	2,16,466	15	4
Red Cross War Fund	74,418	9	9
Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund ...	1.70,800	0	0
For improving the amenities of the Troops	30,000	0	0
Sind Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund.	10,000	0	0
Poona Women's Branch Presidency War Relief Fund ...	1,550	0	0
Scottish Women's Fund for Hospital at Salonika	14,883	11	6
For the Benefit of wounded Turks & Arabs	10,000	0	0
Fund for Destitute Belgian Children	29,709	13	10
For relief of Handloom weavers in Southern Division ...	7,500	0	0
For relief of Handloom weavers of Dhulia	3,000	0	0
Commandant Military Depot Deolali	1,000	0	0
East Indies Station Naval Fund	5,000	0	0
Men's Club of Amara	3,000	0	0
Payments for comforts, etc. to Troops (thro. Women's Branch)	4,000	"	0
Allowances, etc., paid to meet appeals for assistance	22,145	4	3
	7,09,130	3	2
St. John Ambulance War Hospital Dehra Dun	6,000	0	0
Expenditure on Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Gerard Freeman-Thomas War Hospital, Bombay Presidency Base Hospital and Byculla Club Hospital	12,95,075	12	8
Grant towards Electric Installation for Sassoon Hospital at Poona	10,000	0	0
Purchase and equipment of Motor Ambulances and Cars.	81,654	5	11
Sundries (Stationery, telegrams, postages, printing and circulating the Committee's Reports, etc.)	12,755	12	8
	21,14,616	2	5
Balance at credit of current account in Bank of Bombay on 31-1-1917 1,41,311-0-1			
*Amount placed on Fixed Deposit in Bank of Bombay 28,00,000			
Securities deposited with Bank of Bombay on 4-9-14 for safe custody (par value) ... 15,000			
Securities deposited with Bank of Bombay on 13-4-15 for safe custody (par value) ... 2,600			
	29.58.911	0	1
	50.73.527	2	6

(*A sum of Rs. 15,00,000 is earmarked for payment to His Excellency the Viceroy's Central Fund).

R. AITKEN,
Hon. Treasurer.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hony. Treasurer, Imperial Indian Relief Fund. Bombay Presidency Branch, Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS,

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 2,04,916-3; the Maharaja of Patiala, Rs. 1,196-12-4; the Maharaja of Balrampur, Rs. 1,000; Members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Rs. 853; the Administrator of Porbandar State, proceeds of Sale of Miniature Flags on the occasion of a Regatta, Rs. 750; Messrs. S. R. Subedar's Sons, Rs. 300; the Administrator, Porbandar State, Rs. 250; Lady Scott's Bull Terrier's Contribution, Rs. 240; Mr. F. G. Sly, Rs. 230; the Raipur War Aid Fund, Ladies' Committee, Rs. 150; the Chhattisgarh Feudatory States War Fund, Rs. 150; some officials and other gentlemen, Porbandar State, Rs. 138-14; collected in Ranikhet by Mrs. Clude Herbert, Rs. 120; Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, Rs. 100; Karachi Boat Club, Rs. 58-8; the Administrator, Cambay State, Rs. 50; Mr. A. L. Emanuel, I.C.S., Rs. 50; the Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Rs. 50; Commander Farewell, C.I.E., Karachi, Rs. 30; Mr. T. S. Downie, Karachi, Rs. 30; Mr. W. H. Neilson, Karachi, Rs. 30; the Administrator, Savantvadi State, Rs. 25; Lady Kershaw, Rs. 20; Mrs. Fosbery, Rs. 20. Total Rs. 2,10,858-5-4.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

The political news did not cause any change in the position at the share market to-day except that buyers appeared to be more cautious and very little business was put through which was probably due to the uncertainty prevailing as to how the political situation will affect the market. It is thought in some quarters that there will be more tonnage available between America and India. The followng sales took place:

Coal:—Bansra 26, 26-4; Burrakur 38-4, 38-8; Equitable (ord) 47-12. 48; Imperial 11, 11-4, 11-8; Lakurka 39-12, 40; Nazira 18-8, 18-12; Phularitand 5-12. 6; South Govindpur 10-12; Sowardih 14-4; Teotulmuri 16; West Titturya 10.

Jute:—Barnagore (ord) 114, 115; Belvedere (ord) 350; Clive (ord) 155, 156, 164, 153, 147-8, 148; Howrah (ord) 303, 305, 301 x.d.; Northbrook (ord) 32-4, 32-8.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1605; Bengal Assam Steam (ord) 199 p.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 71 to 72. Nominal and small lots were done at Rs. 72-4 to 72-8.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

THE INNOVATION PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Bydand, Meddling, Radiant and Lady Muriel.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Distance 1½ Miles.

Orloff, Carpentia, Miletus and Pretty Good Sort.

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Duet, Minimum, Haven of Rest, Johnnie H, Cyanite, Lucky Thought, Sunder, Princess Zagba and Motor Wrap.

THE FORT PLATE.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Peacemaker, Alwar, Beethoven, Crusader, Advance and Nainava.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The final of the Veterans' Doubles was played yesterday. and R. J. Clark and Rev. Gray beat H. G. Rushton & P. V. Symons, 6—4, 6—4.

PAPER MANUFACTURE IN C. P. AND BERAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The discovery of paper and paper pulp manufacture from cotton-stalks made by the C. P. Administration reveals a new opening in which Indian Capital can be profitably employed. The experiment on the raw material was made by the Agricultural Chemist at Nagpur and the report has been published. The discovery at least in India is most opportune and the Educated people of the province interested in industry should take advantage of it before more competent and rich firms step in the field and undertake the manufacture. It is needless to emphasise the importance of the paper industry.

Sir Thomas Holland, President of the Industrial Commission, who has been holding enquiries in connection with new industrial openings must have been too glad to know the discovery which opens out a new era in the industrial development of the province. It seems that there are no facilities provided in the country for (1) learning the processes of manufacture (2) for investigating on raw material of industrial products, (3) for demonstrating the feasibility of the concern on a commercial scale. It is suggested that a separate Industrial Research Institute should be established and Model factories started by Government with a view to demonstrate the practicability of the concern on a commercial scale.

The people might be willing to undertake the manufacture but capital will not be attracted unless it is demonstrated that the concern will be profitable on a commercial scale.

A Modern state is the chief working organ of the people. It is so closely associated with the popular interests that it is very difficult to draw a line as to its chief and legitimate activities. Besides in a country like India, where ignorance prevails and the industrial development is in its infancy, it is open to question whether we can be self-sufficient at this stage in the very important domain of Industry. In Japan, it may not be the Government but the Mill owners' association, that pays the bounty for the protection of manufacturers against outside competition, in regard to certain commodities. But in India, where indigenous industry has not been properly launched into being and has to face the formidable foreign competition, it cannot hope to make progress unless the initial impetus is given to it by the State.

If we survey the industrial history of any of the western nations—say either of England, Germany or of Japan, we will find that even in these countries, the Government has intervened and helped the infant industries of the Country.

It is said that the trade of Germany was thoroughly well organized to make the most of its advantages. These latter included (1) lower labour cost (2) cheaper freights to and from many oversea centres of trade, (3) good and cheap internal transport by rail, river or canal, (4) local supply of many raw materials, (5) effective state assistance in the scientific investigations of raw materials and chemical problems in particular but above all, the barrier of Tariff which consumes the growth of industries during the initial stages when an infant industry ought to be shielded if it is to reach a full growth and survive the commercial warfare of fully established competitors, while at a later stage it ensures the Home market of the local products.

As for Japan, it will be admitted that she is helping the infant industries and promoting the cause of industrial development by offering assistance in various ways (1) bounties, (2) subsidies, (3) advance of capital at a cheap rate of interest, (4) guaranteeing payment of interest, (5) establishing of model factories, etc., and the result is reflected in her capturing almost the whole of Germany's trade during the present war. Japan is now dumping the Indian market with her own manufactured products.

Even in England, the Government and the people have joined together and formed themselves into various Boards and Guilds with a view to capture Germany's trade by mutual co-operation, after peace is concluded.

In India even, in the past direct official action has done much in building up the edifice of industry.

The tea trade owes its existence to the persistent efforts of the Government of India by establishing tea plantation in Assam. It has been much the same in the case of rubber. But for the scientific acumen of authorities at Kew and for the spirited enterprise shown by the Government of Ceylon and British Malaya, India, would not have been able to supply four-fifths of the entire production of the plantation rubber in the world. Quinine is another product which has been the subject of official experiment as every one in Southern India knows well. Recently the United Provinces and Madras Governments have sanctioned money grants, employed experts, advanced loans, etc., with a view to support infant industry of the country.

Indeed the principle of Government policy in the way of trade development is so thoroughly well established that it needs no defence on grounds of traditional policy. Government money spent in the shape of State-aid is not mis-spent. The gains derivable are sure to outweigh the losses, and moreover the people will be trained and will come forward with capital for investment in various industries, which is indeed a return hundred-fold.

In these circumstances, it is to be hoped that the Hon. Sir Benjamin Robertson, K.C.S.I., our sympathetic and kind Chief Commissioner of the Province, will take the initiative in the matter and offer State-help to the starting of paper-pulp manufacture from "cotton-stalks" in the province, and thus lead in the van and give an example to what are called the more advanced provinces of India.—Yours, etc.

A VOICE FROM ELLICHPUR.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26..

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut H J De Courcy, Leinsters.
Captain G A Prideaux, Somersets.
Lieut S C Williams, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Lieut L C Whitefoord, Irish Guards.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut R G Telfer, Durhams.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut W W Edwards, Royal Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A G Bell, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C W Bullock, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut J Dunn, Camerons.
Second-Lieut H G Edwards, Devons.
Second-Lieut D A Gillespie, Borders.
Lieut W L Greenless, Scots Guards.
Lieut J Guild, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut T Guthrie, Camerons.
Second-Lieut S S Jones, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut S B Smith, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut C J Swatridge, Sherwoods.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut C W D Mackay, Camerons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut A C Rankine, Cameronians.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut G Haward, Machine Gun Corps.

DIED.

Second-Lieut F W Powell, Dublins.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J S Banton, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut G A Barnes, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut A B Chadwick, Field Artillery.
Lieut A Gaunt, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut C N Hampshire, Field Artillery.
Lieut A W Jackson, Field Artillery.
Captain A F Kingdon, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut C D Lumsden, York and Lancs.
Lieut J E Miller, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut F Saxby, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut E F P Tydd, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut R F White, West Yorks.
Captain D S Wintersgill, York and Lancs.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A H Hodgson, Flying Corps.
Captain H L Jarman, Medicals.
Major J B Royale, South Wales Borderers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut L A Hayden, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut C E Lofting, Northumberlands.
Major A G McNeill, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H H Wallace, Northumberlands.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A W Henley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Janes, Scottish Borderers.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut T H Ball, General List.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W D Cairns, Engineers.
Second-Lieut M Dunphy, Dublins.
Second-Lieut A Lisle, Engineers.
Lieut J W Newton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Thompson, Norfolks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut T H Doke, South Staffords.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 2.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 294, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

North Staffordshires, Lt-Colonel E E D Henderson, 2nd Lieutenants J R Samuel, R H F Bradley. Royal Warwickshires, Captain L T Berthon, 2nd Lieut J O H Pearman. South Wales Borderers, 2nd Lieut R Smith. Highland Light Infantry 2nd Lieut C R Campbell (previously reported missing). I.A., Captain J W H Park (previously reported missing).

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Machine Gun Corps, 2nd Lieut (Temporary Captain) S R Allapass. Royal Warwickshires, Captain R M Tullidge. North Staffordshires, 2nd Lieut J W S Hird.

WOUNDED.

R F A, 2nd Lieut R Cadie, R G A, Lieut G K P Herbert R E, 2nd Lieut B L Jacobs. Royal Warwickshires, 2nd Lieuts B E Howes, E L Moor, H N Lunn, L S Jefferies, H A Tyman, A L Campbell-White, B C Relton, I Eastbrook. Lincolnshires, 2nd Lieut C H West. Somerset Light Infantry, Major G Fleming. North Staffordshires, Acting Captain B E Nicolls, 2nd Lieuts J L Fenton, R Mcdowell. Worcestershires, Lt-Colonel W F O Faviell, Lieut A F Alford, 2nd Lieut F D Drewitt, E P Whitcombe. Welsh Regiment, Acting Captain E K Myles, Lieut H F Bagg. I A, Lieut A P Churchill. I A R O, Acting Captain R H Burne

DELHI, Feb. 3.

The following names of British officers appear in the Casualty list No. 295, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

South Wales Borderers, Captain J B Blaxland, Royal Welsh Fusiliers 2nd Lieut A W Hubbard, Royal West Surreys, Lieut P R O Trench I A Lt-Colonel I F H Thompson.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Cheshires, 2nd Lieut C J Watson, Royal Welsh Fusiliers 2nd Lieut R G Sweetland.

DIED OF DISEASE.

I A Major J E Moir.

WOUNDED

Middlesex Captain H B Usher, Cambridgeshires, 2nd Lieut P H Western East Kents 2nd Lieut J W Davids, Royal Welsh Fusiliers 2nd Lieut H D Taylor, C A C Steward P T Dale, J Dyche, L A Neal, North Staffordshires Captain E C Shephead, Wiltshires 2nd Lieut R E C Spencer I A, Major H T C Ivens I M S Temporary Lieut Balkrishna.

DELHI, Feb. 3.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 296, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Machine Gun Corps: Lieut W H Macgregor; Worcestershires: Lieut G W Callender, Second-Lieuts C H Taylor, P S Beauchamp; Hampshires: Lieut G W H L Rawlings, Second-Lieut W H Trattles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Royal Warwickshires: Second-Lieut E L Moor; Royal Welsh Fusiliers: Second-Lieut J Dyches; I A R O: Lieut F A Stratton.

WOUNDED.

Hampshires: Lieut J A De C Hamilton, Second-Lieut H G Huskisson; Middlesex: Lieut J N Lamont; Wiltshires: Lieut J H Moore: I. A. R. O.: 2nd-Lieuts J Tate, R. Hamilton.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

MISSING.

Flight-Commander Collin R. Mackenzie.

DIED.

Commander Irving B Miles, Volunteer Reserve.

Lieut-Commander William Park, Volunteer Reserve.

WOUNDED.

Mister John B Storrs, Midshipman, Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED NOW REPORTED PRISONER.

Flight-Commander Edwin R Moon.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

KILLED.

Sub-Lieut Ian C McCormick, Volunteer Reserve.

MISSING.

Sub-Lieut Alfred Fullerton, Volunteer Reserve.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut Frederick H Wrenn, Marines.
Second-Lieut FrP...G.T?BRd lu inrdl rurl

The undermentioned officers lost their lives when H M Laurentic was sunk:—

Lieut-Commander Douglas R Saxby-Thomas, Sub-Lieut Honourable Alan B de Blaquiere, Lieut William A McNeill, Lieut Thomas Steele, Lieut David T E James, Lieut George E R Browne, Lieut Richard Morgan, Engineer-Commander Charles E Hurst, Engineer Lieut-Commander George R Rutledge, Engineer-Lieut Edward A R Larmour, Engineer-Lieut Herbert Sewell, Engineer-Lieut James W Gibbins, Engineer-Lieut Thomas Jamieson, Engineer-Lieut James Carlisle, Engineer-Lieut George H Daymond, Engineer-Lieut Robert R Mitchell, Surgeon Frank E Rock, Sub-Lieut Lawrence W Bell, Engineer Sub-Lieut Peter Caton, Engineer Sub-Lieut George L Elliott, Engineer Sub-Lieut James R Brown, Engineer Sub-Lieut Ernest E Midgley, Assistant Paymaster Bernard C C Newbery-Pround-Beaumont, Warrant Telegraphist Richard J Thompson.

All except Saxby-Thomas, de Blaquiere and Rock belonged to Reserve.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency visited McKenzie's Saw Mills and the Sewree Cemetry yesterday morning.

Their Excellencies attended yesterday an entertainment in aid of the Nasik Home at the Empire Theatre after dinner.

Captain C. A. Boyle, 11th K. E. O., Lancers, (Probyn's Horse) officiates as Secretary of Examiners Board, Calcutta, vice Mr. O. T. Jenkins on leave

Dr. Annandale, Director of the Zoological Survey, will leave Calcutta on tour to-day and visit Rangoon, Aumbgaun and Yawnghwe, returning to Calcutta about the end of the month.

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 5.

The following is a resume of the report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of enlargement of the Burma Legislative Council:—

The Council at present consists of 17 members of whom seven are officials and ten non-officials. Of ten non-official members two only are elected, one by the Burma Chamber of Commerce and one by the Rangoon Trades Association. The remaining eigth non-officials are nominated by the Government.

The Committee finds that the present Council is insufficient to represent the different interests in the province and that both official and non-official members should be increased. They recommend that the Council should consist of 30 members of whom 10 shall be nominated officials, six elected non-officials, 12 nominated non-officials and two nominated experts who may be either officials or non-officials. The Committee propose that six elected non-official members shall be elected as follows:—One by the Burma Chamber of Commerce, one by the Rangoon Trades Association, one by the Burma University, when it comes into existence and meanwhile by the Burma Educational Syndicate and three by municipalities. The three municipal members are to be elected, one by the Rangoon Municipality, one by other municipalities, in Lower Burma and one by the municipalities of Upper Burma.

As regards 12 nominated members the principal innovation proposed is that six members shall be nominated by Government to represent the rural population. The Committee considered whether these six rural representatives might not be elected by the people, but the Burmese members of the Committee representing all classes of Burmese opinion, strongly opposed the idea of election. They were unanimously of opinion that the people themselves at present preferred nomination by Government to election. The Committee have, therefore, recommended that six distinct rural representatives be nominated for the present and that the question of nomination versus election be reconsidered a few years hence.

BARODA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

The election of a representative of the Kamrej Division of the Naosari district, to the Baroda Legislative Council has resulted after many vicissitudes in the return of Mr. Nathubhai Gulabbhai Desai, a public-spirited zemindar of Palsana. The seat was declared vacant about six months ago and Mr. Makanji Dahyabhai Vakil of Kathor, and Mr. Nathubhai were nominated as candidats. The voting resulted in the election of Mr. Makanji, but on account of some irregularity the election was set aside. A second contest took place but it was also declared irregular. When votes were ordered to be registered for a third time Mr. Makanji retired but three more candidates appeared in the field. They however withdrew on the day of the election and Mr. Nathubhai has been declared elected unopposed. Though comparatively young, Mr. Nathubhai has shown good promise in the restricted sphere of local self-government and has done much for the extension of secondary education and the library movement and it is hoped that he will show the same zeal for public good in the Legislative Council.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 6, 1917. ...

THE PROBLEM OF THE DISABLED.

One of the relieving features of this war has been the evident anxiety of the Allied Governments to do all in their power to give the disabled man a chance of fitting himself for normal life in spite of his handicaps. Other wars have claimed their share of casualties of this kind, and when the sympathies of the public have cooled down, they have been left to end for themselves. Not only was this unsatisfactory for the individual, but these men were a burden on the country, in the economic sense, for the common result was for the man to become a dependent on some fund or other. But when nations war with each other, when every man is likely to be called up for military service of some kind or other, the problem of the disabled becomes an increasingly difficult one, not only for the present but for the future. The schemes of the Allies for the future of the disabled are characterised not only by sympathy with the sufferer, but also with a practical common sense that looks beyond the war to the economic conditions of the country. There is nothing selfish in this consideration, for it is concerned with what is vital to the well-being of the individual and the nation alike. We shall be faced with a great economic struggle, and for the successful prosecution of that the best in every man will be required. It has previously been considered sufficient if a badly wounded man has been so far mended by the surgeon that he is able to do something or other to supplement his pension and so keep himself from the workhouse, but the keynote of the schemes of all the Allied countries to-day, is that a man must be so fitted up that the best possible may be got from him. To be satisfied with less than the best will be a serious economic blunder.

In this connection it is necessary to pay a tribute to our brave French Allies who have given the British nation a splendid lead in this matter. It is not to be expected that the two countries should adopt identical schemes, but it is generally accepted by those who have considered the question that, for the most part, the principles underlying the schemes adopted by the French War Office, must govern the British schemes. It is true that there are essential differences which have to be taken into consieration. For instance, the daily cost of a French soldier is very much less than that of a British soldier, and the temptation to remove disabled men, therefore, from the active ranks, is not so strong as in the case of the English army. But money has to take a secondary place in this matter, and there are welcome evidences that the War Office is determined not to fall behind any other country in its duty to the disabled men. According to the latest reports, the War Office has taken a step which will be of the greatest assistance to those who are trying to serve these men. We refer to the retention in military hospitals of partially disabled soldiers until their cure is complete. Under the present system the army medical authorities cease to have any responsibility for the convalescent soldier as soon as he has been classed by a medical board as unfit for further service. The result is that thousands of partially cured men leave the hospitals with little prospect of getting the further medical aid they need. The military convalescent hospitals are, of course, closed to them, and the special care they require to fit them to earn a living is often beyond their means. Great hardship and waste of human material follows from this state of things. It is only fair to point out that these rules have been liberally interpreted, and the military authorities have shown a readiness, whenever possible, to meet the needs of the caes. In addition, hospitals for the treatment of the discharged disabled men have been established in many towns as the result of private effort, and their work has been invaluable. But the decision of the War Office is of the greatest importance, and will no only benefit the men, but will serve as a safeguard against some of the abuses of pensions. Some of the partially disabled men are granted pensions on the understanding that they undergo special treatment. At present there is no power to compel them to do so. There were many difficulties in the way of this reform, not the least of which was the requisite hospital accommodation, but it is evident the authorities have found a way of overcoming the difficulties.

In the past the efforts to refit disabled men were on a very limited scale compared with what is now taking place. The "curative workshops" have now become an integral part of the medical treatment of the disabled, and schemes are now well advanced for the establishment of workshops in connection with the orthopaedic hospitals in all the large centres. As in France the British soldier is to be passed direct from the military hospital to these great refitting departments. The man is still a soldier, for a measure of discipline has been found to be essential if the often laborious treatment is to be carried out successfully. Then begins the magic of repair. "Stiff muscles are gradually won back to suppleness by ingenious machines which call out their latent energy; stiff joints are loosened; limbs which have become useless in other conditions are restored to strength by the use of the bath, followed by massage, or by the application of the high frequency current." Steadily the men gain strength and vigour, and gradually they are put to the work table, the lathe, the saw, and the chisel. In this way the disabled man gradually regains the use of his muscles, and with this return comes his former buoyancy and spirit. In other ways the work of re-education is carried on, and the men who would formerly have been turned out into the world, filled with hopelessness and despair, are now fitted to take a not unworthy part in the ordinary life of the country. The great gain in this new reform is the fact that the man is never lost sight of by the authorities who have some power over him. He might easily become despondent and throw up the treatment if he were left to himself.

The wonderful advances in war surgery are also making the future of the disabled brighter than ever it was thought possiblle. Many limbs that would have been amputated are now spared by the use of modern discoveries; and even in the case of the men where limbs have had to be amputated, a large measure of skill and ingenuity have been shown in the fitting of useful artificial limbs. The War Office has provided limbs for all cases, and only when especially expensive ones have been desired by the disabled patient, has recource been had to private funds. The makers of artificial limbs have made great advances in their trade, and many a man will be able to do a good day's work by the assistance of the limbs provided in these workshops. Much care will have to be taken lest these men are put to learn trades for which they are not fittted, and in which they will not be able to compete with others in the same trade. It is too much to expect that proficiency can be gained in all cases, but the results in other countries show that there is reason to expect that very good progress can be made if precautions are taken in the original selection of work.

THE INDIAN WORKMAN AND HIS FUTURE.

In a striking passage in one of his speeches as Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith stated that he looked forward to a substantial step towards a fairer distribution of the wealth produced by the community as one of the fruits of the war. In England, in spite of the protests of old-fashioned economists against the legal regulation of wages, the State, both central and municipal, has long begun to act upon the principle that no sweating or under-payment must be allowed in its direct or indirect service. The adoption by public bodies of a "standard," "fair," "agreed" or "trade union" rates of wages clause in forms of tender for their work, though simply a public endorsement of a private agreement arrived at between employers and a trade union, has also been almost a usual, if indirect, form of the regulation of wages by the State. The enormous extension of State management or State control in the industrial field necessitated by the war must facilitate a more definite and satisfactory solution of the problem of wages after the war.

In India, the question of wages of labour has not received the attention that it deserves. This is not surprising; for it no exaggeration to say, that, in spite of the factory legislation, the importance of the larger question of the well-being of the labourer and the relation of his well-being to his efficiency for industrial purposes, has been very inadequately realized. On the other hand, if the industrial development. that is to come after the war, is to promote the welfare of the bulk of the population as a whole, it is imperative that this problem should engage the earnest and careful consideration of the Government and the industrialists alike equally with any other problem of the industrial organization of the country. Mr. Natarajan's suggested article in the current number of the "Social Service Quarterly" is a timely reminder of this fact. Mr. Natarajan rightly begins by insisting on the capacity of the Indian workman to master the intricate processes of modern industries in a short space of time under sympathetic guidance. As he points out, testimony to the capacity of the Indian workman, has been forthcoming, from time to time, from persons competent to pronounce an opinion on the matter.

In his report for 1906-7, Mr. D. H. Pickering, the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, paid a glowing tribute to the skill and intelligence of the Indian workman. "That the Indian can be made to abandon the tools of his forefathers," he said, "is seen in most Indian collieries where English shovels are commonly used, and where the pointed crow-bar has been replaced by double pointed picks. In many cases the miners are becoming more skilful in using these tools. . . In loading they have become so remarkably expert with the shovel that an average English loader would have to do his very best to beat them. Many of the loaders are women." A warm tribute to the efficiency of the Indian workman in the raliway workshops was paid not long ago in a paper read before the East India Association of London by Mr. Kelway-Bamber, who retired one or two years ago from an important post in the East Indian Railway. "The Indian craftsman," he said,

is capable of producing work of the highest quality. Many of these entered the works as labourers, and after a few months' training, were well able to manipulate high-speed machinery of the most up-to-date character. Sixteen years' experience in close contact with Indian workmen has afforded me an ample opportunity of learning to appreciate their many sterling good qualities, and of realizing that, having once gained their confidence, there are no better or more faithful friends.

Mr. Natarajan quotes the testimony of Mr. Tutwiler, the American General Manager of Tata Iron and Steel works at Sakchi, who, in his evidence before the Industries Commission said:

Our employees come from all parts of India and I do not think that any particular race in India is superior to another. My opinion of the Indian workmen as a whole is that they are very intelligent, quick to learn, and they generally shape well, when they are trained properly.

After adding that he was sure that where Indians had been substituted for Europeans in the works, the quality of the products had not suffered, he advocated the gradual substitution of Indians in place of foreign covenanted hands not only from the point of view of the stability of the industry, but also from considerations of closer touch between managers and workers, the greater interest which the Indian would feel in an Indian industry, his greater adaptability to local conditions, his greater amenability to discipline, and the greater economy of Indian agency. In face of proofs such as this of the capacity of the Indian workman, people who decry him as lazy, incompetent and wasteful, have as Mr. Natarajan says, obviously themselves to thank for finding him so. In this connection, Mr. Natarajan quotes Mr. Scripps, an American capitalist, who writing in a recent number of the "New Statesman" gave his reasons for the superior efficiency of the American labourer as compared with the Englishman, judged by the output per head in about a score of industries. Apart from the larger scale on which machinery is employed in the United States, which is one though not the principal reason, Mr. Scripps wrote:

"I am sure that there is another and better reason for the greater productiveness of American working-men as compared with that of the English, French, German and, in fact, all other European and Asiatic working men. . . The average wage of the American working man is several times greater than that of the English working man. The average hours of daily labour of the American working man are from 20 to 40 per cent. less than those of the English working man. There are slums in American cities; there is sweating in American workshops; there are many poor, under-paid, and under-nurtured men, women, and children in America; but I know enough of the average conditions in England and her cities to know that, on the average, the American working-man is not only far better housed and clothed and that his children are far more generally, and, perhaps, far better educated, than those of the English working class."

In proof of the self-evident fact that the products of all kinds of human labour are greatly increased by plentiful nourishment, good housing and good clothing, and abundant time for recreation, Mr. Scripps cited the case of the Mexican ex-peons who came over to the United States, poor, emaciated half-starved, ignorant, stupid, and without energy, but owing to the high wages and better treatment in their new sphere, in one, two or three years became almost as strong, able, and efficient as American working-men. "There is not the slightest reason to think," Mr. Natarajan contends, "that the Indian working man, to whose exceptional quickness and intelligence testimony has been borne by so many observes, will not respond to high wages and good treatment as readily as Mexican ex-peons." The average employer in India, Mr. Natarajan is not wrong in saying, is, with a few honourable exceptions, much too pre-occupied with his own affairs and interests to take an intelligent interest in the well-being of his work-people. On the other hand, an almost unexplored field of investigation into the conditions of the Indian labourer, his wages and his surroundings awaits the enquirer, and the institution of careful enquiries for which Mr. Natarajan pleads, into the effect which their surroundings have on the efficiency of the working classes in different parts of the country, and the drawing of public attention to the result of such investigation, cannot but materialise into the required measures conducing as much to the greater productivity of Indian industries as to material and social welfare of the working classes.

Notes of the Day.

The Crisis.

Up to the time of going to press the crisis has not developed in any material respect. The earlier announcement, from Paris, that the United States had broken off diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary appears to have been premature. But the London message confirms, what was indeed patent, that Austro-American relations hang by a very slender thread. For the rest, no decisive step has so far been taken by either side. President Wilson's action, as was anticipated, has had a rallying effect on the other neutrals. There is inherent probability in the report from Rio de Janeiro, that as soon as the United States enter the conflict, all the South American States will seek a uniform policy, and carry the same into effect. The trend of South American feeling is shown by the announcement that Brazil's protest to Germany has been drafted. Spain, too, is reported to be on the eve of issuing a protest against Germany's submarine declaration.

American Determination.

It is satisfactory to note that American opinion and policy appear to be crystallising on the right lines. A wave of patriotism we are told, is sweeping the country from end to end; and what is more important, energetic preparations are being made, and precautions taken, to meet all eventualities. Reckless German plots were an inevitable contingency against which the Government has rightly asked for the co-operation of all the State authorities. The seizing of German cruisers, already in the custody of the United States, was an obvious step dictated by elementary prudence, and will no doubt be carried to its full extent in due course. How great is the need for the utmost vigilance on the part of the United States is shown by the fact that 10,000 agents, approximately, of the Central Powers are already under surveillance, at least 5,000 of them being in New York alone. The Government of President Wilson have their work cut out for them. It is to be hoped they will neither flinch nor falter: they are but at the beginning of the ordeal, and will, in all probability, be searched to the utmost limits of their faith and endurance in the course of the task to which they have now set themselves.

Post-War Reforms and the Punjab.

Much capital has recently been sought to be made in certain quarters out of the attitude which Sirdar Sundersingh Majithia, the representative of the Punjab on the Imperial Legislative Council, adopted in regard to the reform memorandum of his nineteen colleagues on that Council. How far the Sirdar represented the public opinion of the Punjab was shown when he was promptly called upon by his constituents to explain his attitude. No one who knows anything of India ever seriously thought that the mere fact of the Punjab representative abstaining from signing the memorandum meant that the demands formulated in that document were not those which the people of the Punjab fully endorsed. Such doubts, however, as may have been created in the matter should be disposed of by the resolutions which the Indian Association,—the most representative public body in the Punjab,—and the public meeting of the citizens of Lahore have just passed. One of the resolutions accords "approval and support to the post-war reforms submitted by the nineteen elected members of the Imperial Legislative Council as well as by the Congress and the Muslim League" and asks the Government "to grant these reforms immediately as the first instalment of reforms which are necessary to confer on India the privilege of self-Government."

A Just Tribute.

While distributing rewards and certificates to the presidents and members of the *panchayats* in the Dacca district the other day, the Governor of Bengal made a speech that is noteworthy for the glowing appreciation it contained of the efforts of those whom he addressed. "You, gentlemen," said his Excellency, "form a very important link in the administration, a link upon the strength of which much of the progress towards local self-Government must depend. You voluntarily assist the Government in the administration of the law and the keeping of order and you keep the Government in touch with the people, . . . Many of you have given great help by opening out new village communications, by combating fever, by the distribution of quinine and by the preservation of drinking water, by helping the agriculturist and conveying to him a knowledge of pests and how to deal with them, and also a knowledge of new seeds and manures. Many of you have in true patriarchal fashion settled disputes within your villages in a way which has given satisfaction to all and left no sting behind." There is only one general criticism to utter on this and that is to give expression to the widespread surprise that in spite of such proofs of capacity,—and Lord Carmichael's tribute is only one of many,—the Government still hesitate to formulate and introduce a well-conceived scheme of village panchayats throughout the country.

The Rangoon Municipal Bill.

An instructive discussion took place at a recent special meeting of the Rangoon Municipal Committee to consider the draft Municipal Bill. The Hon. Mr. J. E. Dubern, Vice-President of the Municipality, urged that the powers of the Commissioner and the Standing Committee under the Bill were so drastic that the Municipality seemed practically to give itself body and soul into the hands of the Commissioner. The point of Mr. Dubern's criticism was the implied condemnation of the Bombay system on the lines of which the Bill is drafted,—a system which, he said, tends to become bureaucratic. On the question of the powers conferred on the Standing Committee, strong disapproval of the Bombay system was also expressed by several other speakers. Though it was conceded that the insuperable difficulty in following the Bombay model, so far as Rangoon was concerned, was that enough men could not be got who would be able to spare the necessary time, it was contended by one or two speakers that the system of great centralisation would lead to benevolent despotism.

WAVE OF PATRIOTISM THROUGHOUT AMERICA.

BRAZIL WAITING FOR U. S.

WAVE OF PATRIOTISM IN U. S.

POLITICAL DIFFERENCES DISAPPEAR.

"KAISER SHALL BE PUNISHED BY SWORD."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Feb. 5.

The definite breach with Germany has been followed by a wave of patriotism sweeping the country from end to end. All political differences have disappeared and expressions of loyalty and support are pouring in.

Mr. Choate, ex-Ambassador in London, in a statement which epitomises the attitude of the responsible men of the country, says, "I am glad the break has come. Americans know that the Entente is fighting our cause as well as their own."

American newspapers unanimously applaud President Wilson for bringing America into a line with the Allies and upholding the dignity of America. They say Germany put down her last stake and it is already lost. The Kaiser challenged America, demanding judgment by sword, and by the sword shall he be punished.

GERMAN CRUISERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

SEIZED BY ORDER OF U. S. NAVY DEPARTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 5

The German auxiliary cruisers Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich, which are interned in the navy yard, have been seized by an order of the Navy Department and the crews have been imprisoned in the isolation barracks.

NO INTENTION OF SEIZING GERMAN MERCHANTMEN.

SHIPS TAKEN IN U. S. CUSTODY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Feb. 5.

It is stated that the Government at present has no intention of seizing German merchantmen laid up in the ports, which would be an act of war. It is explained that the Kronppinz Wilhelm, the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, the Appam and the Kronprinzessin Cecilie were already in the United States custody.

The action of the Panama Canal authorities in taking charge of four Hamburg-Amerika liners, is a temporary measure to prevent crews blowing up vessels and endangering the Canal.

THE SUNK AMERICAN STEAMER.

REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN FULLY WARNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 5.

The State Department has received a despatch from the American Consul at Plymouth saying that the steamer Housatonic was fully warned and that the crew given the opportunity of reaching safety before the ship was sunk.

U. S. AND AUSTRIA.

A PREMATURE REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 4.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 5.

The United States has broken off diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary.

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 11-25 p.m., Feb 5

The report from Paris that America had broken with Austria-Hungary appears to be premature. The latest advices from Washington state that diplomatic relations with Austria hang by a very slender thread.

INDIA AND IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 5.

The Committee of the Provincial Association under the presidentship of Dr. Gour has passed a resolution, which while intending to pass no reflection on H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner and Sir S. P. Sinha personally on their nomination to assist the Secretary of State in the Imperial War Conference, regretted the method adopted by the Government in securing Indian representation, which ought to be one of election. The resolution further expressed the hope that the representatives now chosen will urge India's position of equality amongst the Overseas Dominions.

GERMANY'S SULLEN SILENCE.

SURPRISED AT AMERICANS' ATTITUDE.

SAILINGS CONTINUE AS USUAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Received 11-5 p.m., Feb. 6.

While telegrams are pouring in from all parts of the world approving President Wilson's intervention, Germany still maintains sullen silence and no news has been received from her for 24 hours There is a suggestion that the members of the Government in Berlin are suprised at the extent of feeling against Germany and are concocting a characteristic statement to save their face or are holding their hands in the hope of being able to supply submarine news as an offset to Dr. Wilson.

The threats of frightfulness have still not been realised and have not affected the signing on of mercantile steamers which is proceeding normally at every port.

The Secretary of the Seafarers' Union declared in an interview that the sailors did not care a rap for the German menace. Twelve British ships left Rotterdam yesterday morning and a British trawler has arrived at Ymuiden to sell fish in the usual way. The German agents at Rotterdam are busily spreading vague reports of sinkings of vessels but they are scouted.

NO TELEGRAMS FROM GERMANY.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS STOPPED AT THE FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 5.

Hitherto no telegrams have been received from Germany on the German-American crisis. The censor has stopped the German newspapers at the frontier.

BRAZIL WAITING FOR U. S.

GOVERNMENT ADVOCATE UNIFORM POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 4.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 5.

The Government is convinced that the time has come to abandon neutrality if the new German submarinism directly injures the vital interests of Brazil. The Government is of the opinion that the moment the United States enters the conflict the South American States ought to seek a uniform policy.

It is said that Brazil's protest to Germany has been drafted.

SPAIN ON GERMAN SUBMARINISM.

A PROTEST TO BE PUBLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Feb. 4.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 5.

It is reliably reported that a reply will be published to-morrow protesting against Germany's submarine declaration.

DR. WILSON'S ADVICE TO NEUTRALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 11-25 p.m., Feb. 5.

It is still hoped that Germany will refrain from provoking hostilities but the Army and the Navy are preparing for eventualities. If Austria adheres to Germany's policy of frightfulness a break with her is certain.

The American representatives abroad have been instructed to inform neutrals that Dr. Wilson believes it will make for peace if they follow America's example.

DR. WILSON A POPULAR HERO IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Feb. 5.
Received 11-5 p.m., Feb. 6.

Dr. Wilson is already a popular hero here. The cinemas displayed his photograph and Stars and Stripes amid frantic enthusiasm.

It is felt that Germany has pushed toleration to the extreme limit by throwing all her promises to the winds.

EXTENSIVE GERMAN SPYING.

10,000 AGENTS UNDER SURVEILLANCE.

PRECAUTIONS REDOUBLED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 2-15 p.m. Feb. 5.

The Government has asked for the cooperation of all the State authorities to meet the German plots. Special guards have been placed around Government buildings and precautions have been redoubled at White House and the Allied Embassies. It is estimated that there are ten thousand agents of the Central Empire under surveillance, at least five thousand being in New York alone.

It is officially known that spies have been instructed to act in the event of a rupture with Germany.

A number of outrages have already been committed, for example, the machinery of Kronprinnessin Cecille, seized yesterday, was seriously deranged.

Spying activities include the surveying of routes leading to vital points and the Panama Canal fortifications.

U. S. AMBASSADORS AT BERLIN AND VIENNA.

EMBARKING AT BARCELONA ON BOARD A SPANISH STEAMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 4.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 5.

The American Ambassadors in Berlin and Vienna will embark at Barcelona on board a Spanish liner for New York via Cuba.

U. S. DIPLOMATS IN BELGIUM

NO INTENTION OF WITHDRAWING THEM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 5.

The State Department has informed the Belgian Minister that it has no intention of withdrawing the diplomatic representatives from Belgium until it is inevitable. Americans directing the relief work will remain until forced to depart.

WARM BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

SPECULATION ABOUT U. S. DECLARING WAR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Received 11-5 p.m., Feb. 6.

The morning papers in England welcome Dr. Wilson's action with warmth and speculate as to the possibility of America's declaring war. They point out that even with military and naval passivity America's help would be most valuable, as leaving out considerations of moral support America's financial and natural resources are practically inexhaustible and would all be freely at the disposal of the Allies. Moreover there are 200 German ships at present in American harbours. They are valued at 50 millions sterling and include the Vaterland, the largest vessel in the world, and nine others ranging from 25,000 to 13,000 tons.

BENGAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

At to-day's sitting of the Bengal Provincial Co-operative Conference, the reports submitted by several sub-committees were considered. In the report of the village bank sub-committee it was stated that the co-operative organisations of Rampurhat and Brahmanbaria rose to the occasion at the time of distress. The Committee came to the conclusion that one of the best safeguards against distress was the spread of the co-operative movement in its present lines.

In connection with the question of primary education the Conference unanimously accepted the recommendation of the sub-committee that primary education should be one of the first objects to which the charity fund of the Central Bank should be directed.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN PICARDY.

ENEMY ROUTED NEAR RANCOURT.

ADVANCE OF 500 YARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 5.

A British communiqué says we drove off an attack in the neighbourhood of Rancourt and advanced slightly Westward of Le Transloy. We pushed forward eastward of Beaucourt last night on a front of three quarters of a mile to a depth of five hundred yards. We took one hundred prisoners and three machineguns.

We heavily repulsed two counter-attacks on Sunday and twice entered the trenches south-east of Souchez and bombed several dugouts.

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 11-25 p.m., Feb. 5.

A German official wireless communiqué says:—English attacks northward of Beaucourt broke down but a detachment penetrated our front trenches near the north bank of the Ancre.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN HILL 304

EFFECTIVE BOMBARDMENT OF GERMAN WORKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 5.

A French communiqué says our artillery effectively bombarded German works at various points, notably in the Hill 304 sector.

TORPEDOING OF AUSTRIAN STEAMERS.

ITALY'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Feb. 4.

A semi-official statement, referring to the Austrian note to the United States regarding the Allied torpedoing of a hospital ship and steamers without warning in the Adriatic, states that the former was a regrettable accident, partly due to the ship not flying the prescribed flag. The ship was not sunk and the casualties were very slight.

The transports were torpedoed close to the land, contrasting with the enemy sinkings in the open sea and the abandonment

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY COMPANY.

REGULATIONS AND CONCESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 5.

The following information is published in connection with the scheme for recruitment of the Punjab University Company:—(1) Candidates for enlistment should, as previously announced, send in their names before the end of February. Those who are taking examinations this spring will, however, not be required to join before May 7th. (2) Candidates for recruitment who are now in civil employ of Government will, if accepted, retain lien on their civil appointments. (3) In calculating age of a man who has served in the University Company after subsequent entry into employment under the Punjab Government the period of his military service will be deducted. (4) in all departments under the Punjab Government preference will be given, other things being equal to candidates for employment who have served in the University Company. In case of police, jail and excise departments special importance will be attached to the fact that a candidate has served in the Company.

MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

ADVANCE ON THE TIGRIS.

SUCCESSFUL CAVALRY RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

A Mesopotamia communiqué says we advanced three hundred yards on the night of the 28th-29th January on the right bank of the Tigris, eastward of the Tigrish-Hai junction. We also advanced two to three hundred yards westward of the Tigris-Hai on a front of eight hundred yards. Our casualties were slight.

Our cavalry raid on Wednesday secured large stocks and grain.

We captured on Thursday the penultimate line of trenches eastward of the Tigrish-Hai junction on the right bank of the latter river. We repulsed counter-attack and took 150 prisoners.

We attacked and captured the trenches westward of the Tigris-Hai and killed a large number of the enemy. We were subsequently compelled to relinquish a portion of the ground gained. Our cavalry throughout the latter operations successfully operated westward of Kut-el-Amara.

WHOLE THIRD LINE CARRIED.

ENEMY'S HEAVY CASUALTIES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

The following telegram, dated the 4th February, has been received from "Eye-witness," Mesopotamia:—

Tigris Front, 2nd February.—We attacked yesterday on both banks of the Hai. On the east bank after a heavy bombardment we took the whole of the Turkish third line driving the enemy back on their rearmost trenches. Our assault was driven in on a salient in the centre of this position whence bombing parties worked right and left until we had occupied the whole line from the east bank of the Hai to the Tigris. A third party bombed forward along a communication trench and secured a strong point in advance of the position.

The enemy's casualties were very heavy especially in one section where the trenches offered inadequate cover. Four officers and 163 other ranks were taken prisoners. They were impressed with the intensity and accuracy of our barrage.

During the bombardment one of our aeroplanes brought down an enemy Fokker, killed the pilot of the machine and the nose dived from 7,000 feet.

On the west bank our advance was held up by an enfilade fire from our left.

To-day the operations are confined to the bombardment of the enemy's position.

BADGE OF HELOTRY.

PROTEST MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 5.

Under the auspicies of the Gujarat Sabha a crowded public meeting was held in the Premabhoy Hall under the presidency of Mr. Ghandhi to protest against the assurance said to have been given to the planters in Fiji that the emigration of Indian labourers under the indenture system, may be expected to continue for another five years, and to demand immediate abolition of the indenture system, Messrs. Andrews and Polak and a large number of Hindu ladies were present.

Mr. Gandhi in the course of his speech, urged that the citizens of Ahmedabad should not rest until they had secured the total abolition of the indenture system. Messrs. Andrews and Polak then addressed the meeting.

A resolution was proposed by Sheth Mangaldas regretting the Secretary of State's reported approval of the continuance of indentured labour in Fiji for another five years and requesting the Viceroy to secure its immediate abolition. Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai, Mr. Jivanlal Desai and Mrs. Sharda Mehta spoke in support of the resolution which was unanimously carried Mr. Andrews and Mr. Gandhi left this morning for Delhi, Mr. Polak is proceeding to Bombay to-night.

WITH AN ECHLEON.

MARCHING UP THE TIGRIS.

THE PASSAGE DESCRIBED.

(By "Eye Witness" in Mesopotamia).

This was a march of 215 miles, divided into nine stages, along the Tigris road, and this road first calls for a description. The name is entirely appropriate, for the road, as a traffic route, is simply a supplement to the river and is never far from it, sometimes cutting across its continual curves but more often following them with an annoying persistency, for the river is the sole water supply of the country and a camp on the road must be a camp on the river also.

The country through which the road passes needs little description, its principal characteristic is its flatness. The banks of the river are slightly higher than the surrounding country, but from Abu Robah (the seventh stage) southwards, they are not high and only a narrow strip of firm soil separates the Tigris from the great marshes of the Euphrates; even this strip is non-existent at many points in the first two stages of the road after Qurnah. In these first seven stages of the road, the obstacles which one meets, are the projecting arms of the marsh and the cuts through the firm strip by which the marsh water drains out into the Tigris or the Shatt-el-Arab as the river is called below Qurnah.

North of Abu Robah, the reverse is the case. The river bed is much deeper, the strip of firm soil, much wider, and the marshes where they exist, more distant. In this portion, water is taken from the river for irrigation, and the obstacles are irrigation cuts, which, however, at this time of the year are mostly dry. North of Qalat Saleh (eighth stage), the cuts are so frequent on the right bank that the road crosses to the left and so continues up to Sheikh Saad.

FROM GURMAT ALI TO QURNAH.

From Gurmat Ali, where the road leaves the Base to Qurnah at the end of the fourth stage, the right bank of the Shatt-el-Arab is fringed with an almost continuous belt of date plantations and the road runs outside this belt across the desert, only touching the river at the staging camps. In this section, there are four considerable bridges, viz., a pontoon, 550 feet long, across the New Euphrates at Gurmat Ali (this is being replaced by a more permanent floating bridge), a trestle bridge, 150 feet long, across the Majidiyah Canal, a second pontoon bridge, 150 feet long, over the deep and swift Shafi Canal, and a bridge of Arab boats, over the old branch of the Euphrates at Qurnah. Apart from these bridges, there is hardly any made road. Wheel traffic sticks to the beaten tract, but men and pack mules take their own line across the desert to avoid the dust of their precursors.

Qurnah scarcely merits the name of town, though its position seems to promise better things. At present it is only a collection of mud dwellings with a few more substantial houses, now used for military purposes on the river front.

From Qurnah to Qalat Saleh (four marches), the chief feature of the road lies in its eviction by the railway. Here the road runs largely over marshes and used to run principally on an embankment, crossing the numerous drainage channels by trestle bridges. These channels are now fortunately dry for the most part, for, the railway has annexed the embankment wherever it can, and the road retains it only where the railway has no use for it, or where some canal or creek still holding water, necessitates the use of the old bridge. Elsewhere, the road is forced on to the dry marsh or the rough grass scrub which covers the higher ground.

QALAT SALEH AND AMARAH.

Qalat Saleh, a little town among date groves with some fair houses on the river front and a prominent minaret, lies on the left bank and is not touched by the road which crosses the Tigris by a bridge of mashoufs about two miles above the town. From this point, the sides of the road are marked by ditches and it runs at first almost wholly through the coarse grass scrub which fringes the river banks. After Amarah (ten stages), the scrub gradually ceases and the road goes through open plains, which though bare enough now, show plenty of signs of cultivation. Irrigations outs are frequent, and are crossed by trestle bridges or sheet iron culverts, while groups of mud bins along the bank suggest a fair trade in grain and bhoosa.

Amarah, a town of ten thousand inhabitants and an important centre, lies on the left bank at the junction of the Tigris and the Chahala Canal. The road, following the river, now takes a westerly direction and from here to Sheikh Saad it heads west of north-west. Stage by stage, the country becomes more open, the river banks deeper and the river itself incidentally more muddy. Two little towns Kuwait and Ali Gharbi lies on the right bank in this section, there being a long pontoon bridge at Ali Gharbi.

Above Qurnah the belt of date palms ceases, but isolate plantations appear at intervals, clustering thickly around Qalat Saleh and Amarah. Here and there on the banks, stand the domed tombs of Mohammadan saints and two marches above Qurnah, the tomb of Ezra lies under a blue-tiled dome in a date grove. Up to Amarah and for several stages beyond it, villages of reed huts are fairly frequent, but about Ali Gharbi these are replaced by camps of blank tents. More frequent are the mud-walled forts with low towers of the corners along the river bank, which seem to be thickest around Amarah. At Amarah a welcome new feature comes into the scenery with the distant view of the hills of Pusht-i-Kuh to the north. Ali Gharbi is the nearest point on the road to these Persian hills,

Continued on page 8.)

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

PROPOSED DISSOLUTION.

SIR IBRAHIM'S MOTION CARRIED.

A meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding. The whole sitting was occupied in the discussion of Sir Ibrahim's motion for a committee to consider the feasibility of approaching Government with a request that the Trust should be handed over to the Corporation. The debate was very exciting and heated and sometimes acrimonious. Mr. Sethna moved an amendment that the Committee should put forth a scheme to carry out the view expressed in the proposal which was accepted by Sir Ibrahim.

The Corporation had not come to a decision at the usual time of adjourning the meeting, and discussion was continued for more than another half hour. The resolution was accepted by 38 members as against eight who opposed it.

Debate was resumed on Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolah's resolution:—

That a Committee be appointed to draft a representation to Government requesting that in view of the fact—

(1) that the work in charge of the Corporation and the Board of the Improvement Trust falls wholly within the scope of local self-government,

(2) that the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay vests by law in the Municipal Corporation, and

(3) that the Board was constituted under emergent circumstances and was intended to be a temporary institution,

it is undesirable to continue any longer the existence of two local bodies charged with work legitimately falling within the purview of one and that, as contemplated by Section 71A of the Improvement Trust Act, all the necessary steps be taken to dissolve the Board and to hand over the work to the Corporation.

That the Committee be requested to embody in the representation a draft scheme indicating the lines on which the proposed transfer may suitably be carried out in the best interests of the City.

Mr. J. P. Orr, in continuing the debate, said that he generally waited till every one had his fling at the Trust, in order that he might be in a position to supply any information that might be required, but he believed that it was evident that there was nothing new to be said against the Trust. It was the same old story and the same old complaint. He was ready to make allowances for those who were angry with the Trust for sticking to their policy in spite of repeated complaints. He would not attempt to defend the Trust's policy. He would merely state what it was and ask the Corporation to accept it on behalf of the majority of the Trust. If they stuck to the policy it was because they thought honestly that it was in the best interests of the city. He was sorry to find that accusations were made against the Trust of flouting the opinion of the Corportation's representatives. He could only say that he was in great sympathy with them and admired the way in which they stuck to their guns. They had certain ideas as to what was best in the interests of the city and so had the Trust, who must stick to its guns. He drew their special attention to the resolution of the Government on the Parel Road scheme.

The Hon. Mr. Wacha: What is the date of the resolution?

Mr. Orr:—It is the resolution of 12th April, 1916.

Mr. Wacha:—Oh; that's your own resolution.

Continuing, Mr. Orr said that the particular point to which he wanted to draw attention was that the main avenue was not the main end of the Trust, but it was only the middle of it. Someone said to him the other day: "Now that you have got your main avenue through, why don't you give over the Trust to the Municipality and let them do what they like." Mr. Orr asserted that the proposal assumed that the Trust wanted nothing beyond these fine roads, whereas that road, in his opinion was only a means to an end and the end was to attract the population away from the slums. There was much more to do to the same end and they could not stop there. They could not rest content with the means of the disposal of the population; they must see to it that the estates to which the population was directed was developed on sanitary lines and then they must commence their direct attack on the slums. They could only secure the proper development of the estates through the co-operation of the Municipality. It was impossible for them to buy up all available estates and until sanitary development was secured, they could go very slowly with their direct attack on slums, taking in hand first those estates which could be improved with the least displacement of the population. He described the Trust's policy and said that he thought it to be a good scheme. Of course, he was prejudiced, yet he wanted, those who blamed the majority of the Trust for following the policy to believe that they followed it in the honest belief that they were doing what was best for the city and that they could not possibly be charged with flouting the opinion of the Corporation. He would not be in a position to answer any criticisms of the Trust by those who spoke after him but if any important criticism was to be met he would supply the necessary information in a separate note which he was to ask the Improvement Trust to publish for him. Possibly those who were dissatisfied which what the Trust had done in regard to the provision of chawls would get useful information from a lecture which he was to deliver on Tuesday.

A TEMPORARY INSTRUMENT.

He admitted that the Trust was clearly intended to be a temporary instrument. The Act provided for the transfer of work to the Corporation when continuance of the Trust was no longer necessary. Sir Ibrahim's proposal raised the question whether the time for the dissolution had come. This necessitated the examination of the question why the Trust was created. He submitted that the reasons for continuance of the Trust were likely to be the same as the reasons for creating it. Sir Ibrahim had said that the Trust was created out of the plague crisis which no longer existed in its intensity as in 1897 and that therefore there was no longer any need of the Trust. He did not think that this was a full statement of the case. If Government wanted to replace the Corporation during the crisis by a small body with a view to secure a prompt decision and action it would have entrusted the work to a Committee of the Corporation as Sir Ibrahim now proposed to do. The reason now suggested for giving up the new instrument was that it had proved a failure and that the Corporation would do the work of the Improvement Trust as well as the Trust. The proposal was to tell Government that that plague crisis had passed, the special instrument had proved a failure and that they might now revert to the old instrument.

A NEW CRISIS.

Speaking as to the crisis, Mr. Orr said that there was no such easily recognisable crisis now as there was in 1897; but there were all the materials for a new crisis ever more serious than that of 1897. The crisis of 1897 resulted from two factors, namely the insanitary condition of the city due mainly to congestion and severe outbreak of plague. The latter factor,—plague,—had disappeared for the time; but it might reappear at any time and it would then be more serious combined with greatly intensified and more widespread congestion. He claimed that there was no congestion in Trust estates but that estate covered only 10 per cent. of the Island and while the original congestion had been removed in slum areas acquired by the Trust since 1897 including not more than 16 per cent. of the central congested area of 994 acres there had, thanks to the weakness of Municipal bye-laws, been a great intensification of congestion in other parts of the original congested area and an extension of congestion into the areas immediately surrounding it and even into the more distant isolated centres such as Mahim where in 1897 were very few buildings. The necessity for sanitary improvements was now a matter of even greater urgency than in 1897 and when Sir Ibrahim said the justification for the separate existence of the Trust no longer existed, he no doubt meant that the instrument Government relied on for effecting the desired improvement had proved a failure, and he wished to persuade Government that the work yet to be done would be better done by the Corporation than by the Trust. Before accepting this suggestion they should be satisfied that the Corporation were ready to carry out a definite, detailed, considered programme for dealing effectively with slums, a programme which would lead to the ending or mending, not merely of slums here and there but of the whole slum area and prevent the creation of new slums. The Trust had improved their own estates but they looked on hopelessly while slums were being intensified and extended in Municipal areas outside the Trust's jurisdiction. Around the central congested area congestion had always been advancing faster than reclamation so that there was an ever increasing balance of slum improvement yet to be done; and nothing that the Trust could do to speed up slum reclamation could bring the balance into the other side until the spread of congestion outside Trust estates was checked by the amendment of the Municipal law and by-laws so as to give the Municipal Executive adequate control over building operations. He had dwelt upon the facts because he wanted the Corporation and Government and the public to realise that with the advance of congestion and congestion unchecked they might at any time be faced by a worse crisis than that of 1897. That Government and the Corporation ought in anticipation of it to be tackling it with the best instrument available. How could the Corporation with one sad record of inaction expect Government to recognise them as a better instrument than the Trust for dealing with congestion? Let them first get a clear slate by amending the Municipal law and by-laws so as effectively to check the growth of congestion on the lines recommended by the late Mr. Harvey in 1901 as in pursuance of the policy propounded in the Corporation's representation of 1908, and then and not till then they should go to Government and ask them to remove the anomaly of dual administration and substitute the Corporation's committee for the Trust for dealing with the slums. He asked was there the will to amend the by-laws and carry on the Trust's policy? He deplored the existence of two local bodies for the administration of the city. He thought it was highly in the best interests of the city that the Trust should carry on their work as a separate board until the Corporation declared their intention to give effect at an early date, to Mr. Harvey's proposals and those they themselves propounded in 1908, with the object of checking the growth of congestion and ultimately eliminate slum conditions. He was, therefore against Sir Ibrahim's proposal.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker said the Improvement Trust went on pulling down houses without making sufficient provision for the displaced people, but the Trust had changed the policy. He wanted to take the Trust into the Corporation's hands, but they must see whether the Corporation would be able to do their work. The Corporation had many improvements to effect, and until then the Corporation would not be able to do the work of the Trust.

As regards Mr. Orr's lectures, although he had never attended any of them, some good had come out of them, because some five or six buildings had been built at Gamdevi.

PRINCIPLES OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said when the resolution of the Government sanctioning the Parel Road scheme had come before them he had said that the question of Municipal self-government was concerned in that and not of the Parel Road scheme alone. Sir Pherozeshah had said on the second reading of the Improvement Trust Act that the curtain on the fourth act of the drama of Municipal self-government was being raised, and the speaker said by this Parel Road scheme, the fifth act was being raised. The resolution which had been brought forward rested or fell on the principles of local self-government. The Corporation had discussed the Trust's policy oftentimes, and Mr. Orr had many opportunities of answering the objections raised. They now came before the Corporation asking that the rights and privileges of local self-government should be enlarged. The time had now come when there should not be more than one body in Bombay to govern the affairs of the city. They asked that the rights of local self government should be enlarged. Now and as long as the Trust was there their rights could not be complete. The people had been told by Secretaries of States, Viceroys, and Governors that local self government should be encouraged and enlarged, if so he asked whether it was going to be encouraged and enlarged in Bombay. They were the principles which would decide the question. Mr Tod had told them that the time had not arrived to transfer the Trust to the Corporation, and the speaker had thought this was one of Mr. Tod's usual jokes but as it was not accompanied by his usual smiles he thought Mr. Tod was very serious. But what made Mr. Tod to think like this? Mr. Tod had spoken much against the Municipal bye-laws, and he would refer to them briefly. In 1914 a Special Committee of the Corporation said that 63½ degree rule should be applied to all houses in Bombay, but the Corporation was still considering the question. If they applied this rule to the existing buildings they would ruin the majority of the people and bring a financial crisis. This had been said both by English and Indian architects of vast experience in Bombay. Were the Corporation to accept Mr. Orr or the architects of Bombay who in a body had said that it would ruin the people of Bombay? The Corporation refused to be rushed to bring about a crisis. Could the Corporation callously disregard their responsibility, which they owed to the rate-payers and to themselves? The slums could only be improved by systematic work and new schemes should be brought for the purpose. It was the duty of every Indian to support the resolution.

MR. SETHNA'S AMENDMENT.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said this was not the first time such a resolution was brought forward. There was no reflection however in the present resolution on the Trust's work, and he thought such an appeal was found to go home to every member of the Corporation. But the point was whether the time had now come for the Corporation to take the responsible work of the Trust. The Trust was created for the purpose of improving slums and the present agitation might have been avoided if the Trust had taken up, in addition to street improvements, the scheme of slum improvement. If finances could be found for the Parel Road scheme then certainly money could be found for slum improvements. They must, however, consider whether the Corporation were in a position to take up the work of the Trust. He thought that the whole question should be first discussed by the Committee instead of going straightway to Government. He therefore moved an amendment in the first part and the last part of the resolution. If Mr. Cowasji said the architects were opposed to the 63½ degree law, then, Said Mr. Sethna, they had also the opinion of Mr. Orr, an experienced man, against it. They had also the opinion of Mr. Mackison, the Municipal Engineer. He thought it better to represent to Government that at least half of the members on the Trust should be members of the Corporation. He therefore moved an amendment in the preamble adding the words "to consider the advisability of submitting a representation to the Government requesting that in view of the facts" etc. In the last paragraph he changed the wording that if the Committee was in favour of the representation it was requested to prepare a draft of same embodying therein a scheme indicating the lines on which the proposed transfer should be effected, and if the Committee was not in favour of the transfer they should consider any other ways in which to do it.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said if Mr. Orr had a majority in the Trust, so had Sir Ibrahim in the Corporation. Both were in a very happy position. He thought the request for merging the Improvement Trust into the Corporation should not come from the Municipality, but from the Government itself. They must consider whether it was desirable. The Government had always supported the Trust and there could be no use now in going to them and asking them to transfer that body to the Corporation. Was it proper now to go to the Government? Were they not courting a snub?

A voice: What are we to do then?

Continuing Mr. Wadia said the Municipality should change the bye-laws. They may be right or wrong, but the Improvement Trust and the Government were holding fast by this principle. Then what was the good of going to the Government of Bombay? It was knocking their head against a wall. He was not at all for slum improvement because that meant getting Trust's money and paying it to the landlords, and then applying the 63½ degree law. He admitted that there would be a crisis if they applied that rule. Mr. Cowasji had said they should be masters in their own house first, but that did mean that the landlords should exploit the people of Bombay. That did not mean that they should do what they liked.

WAY OF THE BUREAUCRACY.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha said the Trust was created for the purposes of removing slums and removing congestion. But Mr. Orr had been trailing a red herring in the path of the Corporation. That was the way of the bureaucracy. He had been throwing dust in the eyes of the people. Mr. Orr said because he had no money he could not improve slums. But where had all the money gone? There were no funds because the funds given by the Corporation had been misapplied. He had repeatedly said that the Trust was insolvent, and he said it now. There had been a deficit all along. Even to-day they had a deficit and that deficit was only turned into a profit by the contribution of the Corporation. There had been a deficit of 20 lakhs during the last seven years, and it was the Corporation who met it. If the Corporation had not, the Trust would have been bankrupt. What had been done with this contribution? The contribution was given for the purpose of slum improvement and removal of insanitary areas in the town. But the Trust had done nothing in the matter. The Trust ought to have known when they took up the Sandhurst Road and Princess Street schemes that a large population would be displaced and they should have provided for them by taking up the improvement of Matunga first. But they had not done that. It was a chapter of blunders from the first. The road schemes were taken up because the Chamber of Commerce wanted them but this body had not paid a single pie towards this object. The members of that body were birds of passage. They were here to-day and would go away to-morrow. Mr. Tod was one of those industrial members. The Trust was a department of Government, and they both combined together and flouted the opinion of the Corporation. There was not much difference between the Trust and the Government. If the duties of the Trust were handed over to the Corporation he had no doubt they would be able to show much greater improvement than the Trust had been able to show in the same time.

Sir Ibrahim in replying to the debate accepted Mr. Sethna's amendment. He said he was glad Mr. Orr had admitted that there was a greater crisis in store for the city than that of 1897, because that showed what kind of work the Trust had done for the city. They pleaded that the Trust should be handed over to them. Indians as they were they felt for the people of the city and for the poor. But unless they had the power of doing what they wished they could not do anything. He hoped they would accept the resolution, for if they rejected it they would be only stultifying themselves.

The resolution was then passed by a majority of 29 members.

The Corporation then adjourned.

INDUSTRIES COMMISSION.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY IN MADRAS.

(From our Correspondent.)

COIMBATORE, Feb. 5.

The members of the Indian Industrial Commission who arrived here yesterday, visited this morning the Agricultural College and at 11 o'clock met at the Collector's office. Dr. Hopkinson and Pandit Malaviya were not present.

After the examination of Mr. R. D. Connell, Works Manager, Magnesite Syndicate, Suramangalam, and Dr. W. H. Harrison, Government Agricultural Chemist, the Commission adjourned till to-morrow.

Dr. Harrison in the course of his evidence stated that the paucity of ordinary fuel and mineral resources greatly limited the possibility of successfully introducing the services of applied chemistry in Madras but by utilising electric energy produced by water-power it was possible to manufacture locally many substances which form the basis of several arts and manufactures in that province. In particular the manufacture of artificial manure was of utmost importance.

To Sir Francis Stewart's question regarding the formation of an imperial service of chemists with members distributed for various departments as customs, agriculture, etc., Dr. Harrison stated that he could not say anything definitely without knowing the details of the scheme but as regards his own department, namely, agriculture, he said he was not in favour of the centralisation of the work of the chemists of the Department. He thought it was essential that one working in a province must have the knowledge of local conditions.

SIR THOMAS HOLLAND.

SERVICES REQUIRED FOR PROVISION OF WAR SUPPLIES.

(Associated Press.)

h— DELHI, Feb. 4.

The Government of India have found it necessary temporarily to utilise the services of Sir Thomas Holland Chairman of the Indian Industrial Commission in connection with the provision of war supplies from India. In these circumstances the other members of the Commission have suggested and the Government of India have agreed to the suggestion that the Commission should go into races at a somewhat earlier date than had been originally intended, and should resume its sittings at the beginning of the next cold weather which sittings will commence in Bombay.

PURSUIT OF ARMED DACOITS.

PLUCKY VILLAGERS REWARDED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

The Government of Bengal has sanctioned pensions and rewards to villagers who fought with dacoits on the 11th September last in the village of Lalitashar in Tippara district.

In this dacoity after looting the house of one Ruhit Chandra the miscreants while retreating, were pursued for about two miles by a number of villagers who showed the greatest pluck and endurance in spite of the fact that the dacoits kept up a running fire with Mauser pistols at their pursuers, causing the death of five men and wounding five others. One dacoit was eventually captured by the villagers but others escaped in paddy fields.

The Government granted an extraordinary pension of Rs. 10 each to the widows of four deceased and Rs. 5 to the father of the other, as also Rs. 715 to pay off the debts of the deceased. The Government also granted a reward of Rs. 2,150 to 12 villagers who took a prominent part in the pursuit.

WITH AN ECHELON.

(Continued from page 7.)

which seems to consist chiefly of precipices.

The surface of the road varies greatly. In the stretches where it is narrow owing to the thick grass scrub, it is often badly cut up and dusty. Where it crosses more open tract an increase in width results in a better surface as wheels are not confined to one track. But everywhere, slight differences in the soil affect the surface of the road During the whole march there frequently appear dark oily stretches, where the going is excellent (at any rate in dry weather); but in many places, especially between Ali Gharbi and Sheikh Saad, there are long stretches of soft earth which cut up easily, and sometimes men and pack mules find it best to desert the road and take to the field alongside.

The stages average a trifle over 11 miles the longest being 15 miles (fourteenth stage). At the end of each is a marching post. These posts do not differ greatly in patterns. All lie on the river and a breastwork encloses the quarters of the permanent garrison, a supply depot, a signal office, and a small hospital. Adjoining the post along the bank is the standing camp for the "marching echelons" and the whole is surrounded by a wire obstacle flanked by bastions in the breast-work and usually also by a detached work at the end of the camp.

THE MARCH OF THE ECHLEON.

Our company, however, was not a "marching echleon" but an independent echleon with its own transport and tents, and we had to leave the marching camp to the legitimate marching echleon which accompanied us. Our camp was usually pitched in the corner between the post and the river which thus secured the two sides of it. We break camp at dawn, a proceeding which takes half an hour, but before this has elapsed, the advanced and flank guards are out and the carts under way. The main body leads the pack mules and follows leaving a small rear-guard to sweep and garnish the camp. Halts are made once an hour and have to be longer than the regulation five minutes as the carts cannot keep pace with the sappers over the unmetalled roads; but for all that, we average out three miles an hour including halts and the short stage is generally completed well before 10 a.m. The comfort of the march varies with the state of the road and the weather. A southerly wind keeps our dust abreast of us, while a northerly breeze, though it makes the nights cold, is very welcome as soon as the march begins. But the beginning of November would seem an excellent season as a whole for marching in this country. The nights are cool, but not too cold, and the marching hours of the day are never hot. It is the duty of the leading section to sing on the march and we trudge across Iraq to the tune of Punjabi love songs and Marathi chants in praise of gods and heroes.

Half an hour after the last cart is in, our camp is pitched and water and sanitary arrangements in hand and we settle down to a mild camp routine. Progress reports are sent to the Base, the days ration cooked and the next day's drawn. In the evening there is a foot inspection. Occasionally after a short march, we have a drill parade; and more often a lecture for non-commissioned officers. Feeding and grooming the mules keeps the drivers employed. Fishing in the river is very popular but not very successful and two footballs which were among a stream of war gifts received from kind friends in India (Chindwara in the Central Provinces holds us in special charge) have been a great success, and after the war is over, hockey will find a powerful rival as a Corps game. At the last stage before Sheikh Saad we had a match between two half companies ending in a victory for the left sappers largely dut to the Subadar who played for them and has developed a sound game at back.

At 5 p.m. the guard mounts and extra sentries are posted on the exposed faces of the camp and among the mules. We return in early, each man with his rifle in his bedding, the sling secured to his wrist, and the bolt hidden in his clothing, for rifle thieves are not unknown in these parts.

At Sheikh Saad we again cross to the right bank of the river by a bridge of boats and enter the Advanced Base, a fact that is emphasised by the sound of distant gunfire.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF LOCAL BODIES.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Feb. 5.

Mr. Karandikar, of Satara, has projected a conference of the representatives of municipalities and local boards of the Bombay Presidency since a similar conference was held at Poona in 1894. Various important questions of great complexity have arisen demanding earnest deliberation and consultation. Mr. Karandikar is collecting local opinion on the question and if it is approved he proposes to hold the conference some time this year.

NEWSPAPER EDITOR FINED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

The "Madras Mail's" Trivandrum correspondent telegraphs:—In the case in which "Malayalee," a vernacular newspaper in Quilon, was prosecuted by the Durbar for publishing an item regarding the movement of a certain regiment, the proceedings closed on Saturday before the District Magistrate, Quilon, who delivered judgment convicting the accused and sentenced him to pay Rs. 51 as fine. The fine was paid immediately.

Sir Geo. Buchannan, Chairman, Rangoon Port Commissioners, who went on deputation in December, 1915, has been promoted to the rank of Brigade-General.

"INDIA NO LONGER A BABY."

THE POST-WAR REFORMS MEMORANDUM.

PUNJAB'S APPRECIATIVE RESPONSE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 5.

A public meeting of the citizens of Lahore and outstations was held last evening in the Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore, under the presidency of the Hon. Khan Bahadur Fazl-i-Hussain Barrister-at-Law, to consider post-war reforms. The spacious hall was filled to overflowing and utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

The chairman said that the abstention of the Hon. Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia from signing the post-war reform memorandum presented to the Viceroy by 19 elected members of the Supreme Legislative Council had apparently given rise to some misapprehension in certain quarters as to the Punjab's attitude and that was why they had met that evening. The memorandum, he said, was afterwards considered at the last Lucknow sessions of the Congress and the Muslim League and adopted by them in its essence, though not in greater details. The country, the speaker said, had a long spell of peace but no corresponding prosperity as would be apparent from the fact that the Central Powers had been allowed to enrich themselves at India's expense. In education the masses were still behind while, but for the emasculating effect of the Arms Act, India could have furnished sufficient manpower to bring the war to victory by her unaided efforts. The liberty of the platform and the press had also been curtailed within recent years. These were some of the defects of the present system of Government and opinion generally held that nothing short of self-government would remedy evils and allow the country to grow to her full stature. The mistake, the authorities made, was in treating India as a baby but India was no longer a baby in modern ideas and resented being condemned to the status of a baby. Mr. Curtis might compare some sections of the people of India to the primitive inhabitants of Central Africa and want colonials to be partners in the government of the country. India, however, was not going to tolerate the claim for a moment, (cries of "no never") and he would assure the Colonies that India was in no way inferior to any of the Colonies in moral, intellectual and material equipment.

Speaking of the reforms, the President said, the general feeling was that they represented the irreducible minimum of Indian demand and pointed out that familiar old arguments about the Hindu-Mussulman disunion and the dearth of capable Indians to hold important offices of trust and responsibility were now exploded fallacies. Their Sinhas and Ali Imams had given a lie to it and the Lucknow sessions had demonstrated their unity. If the masses were still not blessed with education well, the Government was responsible for it, and the latter could not advance their own shortcomings as a plea to withhold our dues. At any rate the masses, as Mrs. Besant had said, were not more backward than the people of the East End of London. The rulers in short, had not succeeded as well as they should have by the present policy and they should make now room for the policy of self-government.

Mr. Manohar Lal Barrister, late Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta, moved the first resolution supporting wholeheartedly the reform memorandum as accepted by the Congress and the League and asking the Secretary of State to take immediate steps to give effect to it.

The Hon. Mr. Bakhsi Sohan Lal and the Hon. Raizada Bhagat Ram gave wholehearted support to the resolution, while the Hon. Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das accepted the principle of the resolution.

It was announced that three more members of the Punjab Council viz., Diwan Bahadur Daulat Rai, Rai Jawahir Lal and Khan Bahadur Mohamed Amin were in full sympathy with the resolution.

A second resolution thanking 19 elected members was passed. It was also resolved to send a copy of the first resolution to the Viceroy. The gathering then dispersed.

BENARES HOME RULE LEAGUE.

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES, Feb. 5.

The Benares Branch of the Home Rule League passed resolutions at a meeting held this evening, protesting against the system of indentured labour and demanding its immediate abolition; protesting against the order of the Madras Government prohibiting Mr. B. P. Wadia from delivering his lecture on Home Rule and prohibiting newspapers from publishing the text of his speech delivered at Amraoti; protesting against the action of the Secretary of State in not giving direct representation to India in the War Conference and advocating the election of two representatives by the elected members of the Imperial Legislative Council; demanding equal partnership with the Self-Governing Dominions in the reconstruction of the Empire; and protesting against the recommendations embodied in the report on the Public Services Commission.

"ROUND TABLE" REPRESSIONISTS.

HOW INDIA SHOULD BE DEALT WITH

A FRENZY OF REACTIONARYISM.

In the following article a writer in the Allahabad "Leader exposes the "Round Table" political doctrine for the governing of India as expounded in an article which appeared in the "Round Table" in March 1913

The speculations of the "Round Table" group are based on two conceptions which certainly harmonize with each other. According to the one. Indians have no capacity—and have, in fact, shown specific incapacity—for self-government. And the other is that the present form of bureaucratic administration, which owns no responsibility to Indians themselves, must be maintained. Neither of these assumptions is true. Admittedly, Mr. L. Curtis approached the problem with a bias against Indian capacity for self-government, and his "friends" supplied a practical argument against the transfer of any portion of governmental functions into the hands of the unfit. To do his "friend" justice they assured Mr. Curtis that it has been the policy of the bureaucracy to prepare the people for self-government, and that, indeed, self-government was the eventual goal. The different approach of Mr. Curtis and his "friends" to the problem was highly convenient. The former had a cut-and-dried scheme which was intended to secure the Imprial domination of non-Britons by Britons: the latter showed a scheme of domination in actual practice, tempered, moreover, by a benevolence the intent of which fitted in with Mr. Curtis's theoretical scheme of reconstruction of the Empire. Now, Mr. Curtis's critic labours under an initial disadvantage, and that is, he has no precise knowledge of the processes of the education of the redoubtable knight of the "Round Table". All education, as has been said, implies a certain aptitude in the educated for the particular learning he seeks. It must be confessed that Mr. Curtis was an apt pupil, with a pronounced penchant to be educated into a conviction on the practical side of that for which he had already found an intellectual basis.

ASSOCIATED WITH REPRESSION.

At any rate, there is ample evidence to show that the "Round Table" group we do not care to indulge in any speculation at this moment as to its Indian, or rather Anglo-Indian, personnel—has associated itself with the theory of repression. In an early number of the "Round Table" that for March, 1913.—there appeared a savage screed against Indian politicians and the educated class, unsurpassed even in the columns of the Anglo-Indian press for sheer virulence of attack. We would commend to our readers a perusal of the article in the number referred to on "Political crime in India" for a proper comprehension of the basic principles underlying the propagandist work of the "Round Table" knights. We content ourselves with giving a bare summary of the article. The occasion for writing the screed was the attempted assassination of Lord Hardinge at Delhi on December 23rd, 1912, and that furnished a pretext for an amazing diagnosis of the ills of the Indian body politic. The writer sets out with the assumption that the event of December 23rd, 1912, was the outcome of a conspiracy widely organized and ferociously resolute in its purpose, and that purpose is the destruction of British rule, in the blood of its highest officials. The utmost anxiety is expressed as to the attitude of the rulers in the grave crisis. One of two alternative courses is open: either the Government might believe that the attempted assassination was the isolated act of one or more individuals associated in political crime, or that it was the outcome of that which is in the nature of Indian things.—in the nature, more especially, of the effects of the pernicious system of Indian education. We make no apology for quoting the following as a fair sample of the "Round Table" habit of making innuendoes on an immense scale:

"There are many who would say that if we weigh these data carefully and then recall what we know of previous political murders in India, we can make a shrewd guess as to the character of the assassin. In all likelihood, they tell us, he is an young excitable over-driven university student He has brooded over family misfortunes, or religious difficulties, or academic failure, or real or fancied personal rebuffs: and he has drunk in the rhetoric of his fellows and men older and wickeder than he, about his country's wrongs till the ferment has turned his head and has only lived to do a deed that will, he fancies, make him glorious in history."

EDUCATION CONDEMNED.

That is a typical sentiment. According to the "Round Table" diagnosis, what is at fault is—education, the breeder of discontent and of the potential assasin. Everything connected with Indian education is at fault. It has destroyed the faith in and rendered impossible the immemorial order of Indian life, but it has furnished no new moral guidance. Indians have been taught that a nation should win freedom but they have not been taught how nations are made. The typical Indian student is conceived of as a creature "overstuffed with book learning that he has faithfully memorised but only half understands, with no ethical guidance beyond a chilly philosophic phrase, with no practical example of citizenship but those from conditions immeasurably unlike his own." This characterisation is meant to apply not to hundreds but thousands of students. Further more we are told that the products of the Indian educational system constitute an understratum fermenting with the germs of physical unsoundess, disappointed hopes, injured vanity, personal rancour and ignorant erudition. The writer makes no suggestion for improvement of this radically unsound system, and indeed he seems to imply that no such thing as education is at all wanted! We read: "The reformed education which will render the political anarchist impossibe is not yet in sight, even if the country had not unhappily accumulated a large enough stock already of potentially anarchical material to last a long time."

POLITICAL LEADERS CONDEMNED.

It is not to be wondered at that the most conspicuous products of Indian education in the public arena should appear in an evil light. The student is but a tool in the hands of political leaders, who are described as the "adventurers of society" and corrupters of youth. It is they who must be suppressed by drastic methods of surgery We are told that political leadership is the exclusive monopoly of these "adventurers of society'. Naturally, it follows that they are " positive danger to the state" 'however plausibly they may pose...as moderate and enlightened critics" of Government. That position is developed with characteristic force in the remaining portion of the "Round Table" article under reference. *Every criticism of Government is wrong against Government.* Obstructive and passive resistance in local boards, active disobedience to unpopular measures, and finally murderous reprisals—these, in a descending scale, are all varying manifestations of one impulse. *All alike have the common element of patent opposition to authority.* How criticism of, or opposition to, authority works is described in clear enough terms: "Every act of reasonable opposition in high places is an inspiration and an encouragement to those who worked underground. Constitutional methods is an irreproachable phrase but the idea which it conveys is not likely to be much of a restraining force with people who regard themselves as still struggling for constitution.'

"FEROCIOUS REPRESSIONISTS".

These excerpts, and others we shall give in a subsequent article, should help to show that the "Round Table" group are repressionists, of a far more ferocious type than any of which we are aware in India. Education is wholly and utterly accursed. Political leaders are adventurers of society and a source of foul corruption, however plausibly they may be disguised as moderate and enlightened critics of Government! In a subsequent article, we shall show how the "Round Table" would have political crime dealth with.

OFFICIALS AND THE ROUND TABLE.

MR. LIONEL CURTIS IN CALCUTTA.

The writer of "A Lieutenant's Diary" in "Capital" says:—

The "Bombay Chronicle," one of the recognised organs of the India. National Congress, has just scored an unequivocal success. By its clamant remonstrance it has compelled the Government of India to rule "that officials should not in future be members of 'Round Table' groups in India." This decision was communicated to the members of the United Provinces Legislative Council at Lucknow on Monday, by his Honour, Sir James Meston, Lieutenant-Governor.

I would not have referred to the matter but for the fact that Mr. Lioned Curtis was in Calcutta in December last. After he left us the Lucknow correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" managed to get hold of a printed copy of a letter he wrote to Mr. Kerr, the Editor of the "Round Table," the quarterly magazine which is out to federate the whole British Empire. Mr. Kerr, by the way, is a great friend of Mr. Lloyd George who has now employed him in an official capacity. In that letter Mr. Curtis said many things which did not please Indian politicians, and rather insinuated that his statements were endorsed by many responsible Government officials. The fat was in the fire at once, and there followed a bout of recrimination between Mr. Lionel Curtis and Mr. B. G. Horniman, the friends and champions of either butting in when the chance offered. It made much mirth for the nation.

It is undoubtedly true that the Viceroy the Governors, the Lieutenant-Governors, and the Chief Commissioners whom Mr. Lionel Curtis visited did him well. It would not be an exaggeration to say that they sympathised with his mission, the object of which was, to use his own words, "To bring home to the public in the United Kingdom and the Dominions, how India differs from a country like Great Britain on the one hand and from Central Africa on the other, and how that difference is now reflected in the character of its Government." I do not suppose he stated this object so explicitly to Lord Chelmsford and Lord Carmichael; and it is quite possible that neither had more than a vague idea of his politico-philanthropic propaganda. It was different with Sir James Meston and Mr. Marris, both of whom knew him in South Africa; but of their conduct it is not my business to speak.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE HOSPITALITY

This brings me to the subject which started out to discuss, and had to introduce by some sort of prelude. It is the new fashion of the Viceroy and the rulers of Indian provinces to offer the most generous hospitality to any journalist or super-journalist (*pace* Mr. Curtis) who comes out to exploit India for some catch-penny journal in England, America or Japan. In the old days we had the nuisance of travelling M. P.'s whom "Ali Baba" satirized and Kipling abused; but they did not cause half the trouble that is caused by journalists of the type of Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. Lionel Curtis and Mr. Lovat Fraser, simply because they were Radicals, and therefore anathema maranatha to the ultra-Conservative Bureaucracy. Indian politicians made a stunt of them, but the officials knew well enough that it affected neither the electorate at Home nor the masses out here. Besides the London papers, from which Reuter draws his inspiration, derided it.

The cult of the foreign journalist and superjournalist was created by Lord Curzon, a singularly able man, but also a very vain one. He would have his laureate at any price, and as his political career was not to end with the Indian Viceroyalty he preferred an English journalist representing a London paper of political authority and influence. That is why he got Sir Valentine Chirol, then the Foreign Editor of "The Times," to attend the durbar at Delhi in 1902-3. Mr. Louis Garvin was also at that durbar, but he had not then anything like the influence in the Unionist counsels which he subsequently acquired. So Lord Curzon paid him no court. The Viceroy's favourites were Sir Valentine Chirol and Mr. Lovat Fraser, then Editor of the "Times of India," and when he visited the Press Camp he was at no pains to conceal his partiality.

After that durbar one of these journalists was a familiar guest at Government House. Mr. Lovat Fraser wrote "India under Curzon" and Sir Valentine Chirol his notorious book on Indian unrest. Both works gave great offence even to the most moderate of Indian politicians, but that in no way affected the new status of the authors in Indian officialdom. Since Lord Curzon's time many English journalists have visited India. All who advertised their faith in the gospel of Imperialism according to Chamberlain and Harmsworth were sure of a welcome at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, and were offered the freedom of every provincial Government House. These centres became the foci of their activities. The vogue has irritated Indian journalists and politicians, and helped to accentuate their suspicion of the Bureaucracy. Whether the undignified fall of the Governor of the United Provinces will make Pro-Lieutenant-Governors more wary of our satraps more wary of "Wandering Ministrels" of the type of Sir Valentine Chirol and Mr. Lionel Curtis remains to be seen. Nobody is more jealous than I of the rights and privileges of journalism; but what Lord Curzon and his imitators did was not to honour the dignify the profession but to encourage sycophancy for a political end.

LORD CHARMICHAEL'S EXAMPLE.

Since Lord Carmichael became Governor of Bengal, Government House, Calcutta, has ceased to be the happy hunting ground of super-journalists from across the seas. This cannot be due to a lack of hospitality, for there is no more hospitable satrap in India than he. He is ever glad to welcome distinguished visitor and make much of them, but I fear that his catholicity and sense of the ridiculous have repelled men who take themselves very seriously and can flourish only in an atmosphere of selfish solemnity. Besides, Lord Carmicael has always had a good word for the Bengalee and his legitimate aspirations. That in itself was enough to damn him in Printing House Square, and the desmesnes that there adjacent lie. In the past five years among the guests at Government House, Calcutta, there have been from time to time journalists from England and elsewhere, but we have not seen as a consequence perfervid appreciations of Lord Carmichael as a ruler in "The Times" and kindred journals. The reason is plain. Our Governor has declined to foul a nest he built with care, even to please the political wire-pullers in the London press.

It will be a great gain to Bengal if his successor, Lord Ronaldshay, will adopt the same line of aloofness from English parties and cliques. The temptation will be great to reject the Carmichael for the Curzon plan, for he is still a young man, practically on the threshold of his political career, and Sir Valentine Chirol is his friend.

MR. CURTIS AND THE LADDER.

To return to Mr. Lionel Curtis. When he was in Calcutta he collogued with many people most of whom thought him an amiable crank, an odd compound of the hare-brained chivalry of Don Quixote and the smug self-sufficiency of old Polonius. An incident in a morning inspection of the Victoria Memorial illustrated his adventurous chuckleheadedness. The architect was showing Lord Carmichael what progress had been made since the last inspection, and invited his Excellency to climb to the top of the scaffolding. Lord Carmichael, nothing loath, asked his guest to accompany him. The Lion of the Round Table assented regardless of the consequences. The party made the ascent safely; the descent was a more difficult proposition. The Governor's instinct led him to come down the ladder in the nautical way and he reached *terra firma* without distress. Not so Mr. Curtis. He struggled down the other way and to save himself from *facilis descensus Averni* was obliged to arch his body like a Japanese gymnast who acts as the base for ladder acrobats. The spectators giggled, but their mirth was uproarious when Lord Carmichael gave his disordered guest the following greeting "That's quite a new way of getting down a ladder, Curtis."

The "Round Table" plan of getting India into line with the Dominions, which have passed laws for the exclusion of Asiatics, is every bit as grotesque as the method of Mr. Curtis in descending the Victoria Memorial ladder. The "Bombay Chronicle" is, therefore, to be congratulated on exposing it, before the whole Indian Bureaucracy was committed to its dangerous absurdities. It is probable that the officials will not be grateful to Mr. Horniman—an old Calcutta journalist by the way—but he will find consolation in the warm appreciation of his own particular clientele.

It is not often that an English journalist in India gets for his services the public recognition he deserves. And I am sorry to have to admit that when there is an exhibition of sincere gratitude and admiration it almost invariably comes from Indians. The English public of the present day appears to think that an English journalist is well paid for whatever good he does by its subscriptions to the paper he writes for. Time was when no public banquet in India was complete without a toast to "The Press." We never see that now in any programme.

"MADAME TINO"

THE CONSORT OF KING CONSTANTINE

Constitutional custom has it that the King can do no wrong. Ungallant as it may seem, this theory has never been extended to the wife or Consort of the King, writes one who knows her in the "Pall Mall Gazette." A Queen, therefore, one may suppose, can do wrong, in theory as well as in practice. The wrong she does may take a hundred shapes. Queen Sophie of Greece has done wrong to the Hellenic people, for instance, by inflicting upon them the Hohenzollern obsession, a troublous thing among Democrats. When Greece wanted a Dreadnought in 1913 she ordered one to be made in Germany. When she wanted a Greek to become a soldier, it was to the German War Academy that he went. Colonel Strategos, the Greek strategist, even found German the best language for his Army Text-book. In several ways, certainly, Athens degenerated into a branch of the Kaiser's Great General Staff. Nextaxas, the military genius, was a Prussian product. So was King Constantine. As for his Queen she has never been less than the War Lord's chief agent at Athens.

"PRUSSIAN AND PERSEVERING."

And what is Queen Sophie, the pallid, persevering dignity woman, Prussian and other a to those who meet her? She is al- surprise. Madame Tino can be together," charming, with her quite delightful manners and pleasant voice. In spite of her soup-kitchens and her support of popular movements, however, she has little real sympathy for her husband's subjects, and has never been a happy inspiration to the Greek people. She is essentially the foreign Consort of a foreign King.

As there is no Pallaeologos to occupy the Throne in succession to the last Byzantine ruler, the Hellenes accept their alien Sovereigns as a matter of course. The Queen has so nourished Constantine's mind with the might of the All-Highest that he is hypnotised by the invincible sword of his brother-in-law. Then, also Mme. Tino is an admirable "house-wife" and knows how to look after his Royal Palaces. While she has a brain and a will, Sophie's psychology is totally different to that of the Greeks, just as the King's is.

At one of the Greek Legations the Queen was once the guest of the Minister at luncheon. The King was present, and Prinie Christopher was to come. But the Prince, who had gone flying, against Constantine's orders, was late, so the Queen grew angry. She refused to wait for lunch any longer! The gathering thereupon adjourned to the dining-room. Later, when Prince Christopher did appear on the scene, the Minister got up—in disaccord with Court etiquette, to receive him. The Queen was furious, looked it, and remained silent throughout the repast.

DISMISSED THE COOK.

One day Constantine asked a distinguished Frenchman, a member of the ancienne noblesse, to dejeuner at the Palace at Athens. His Majesty, anxious for the Royal chef to do justice to the epicurean tastes of the guest, ordered the man to be sent for.

"You understand," the King is reported to have said, "that on this occasion you must excel yourself? My guest is a great epicure."

"Yes," Sire," replied the cook "It shall be as your Majesty commands."

The day appointed for the luncheon arrived, and during the morning the chef presented himself outside the Royal apartments, deeply agitated.

"I must see the King," he declared to an aide-de-camp.

"Impossible! His Majesty is engaged just now on matters of State."

"I regret, monsieur, that it is imperative," protested the cook. "I must have audience of the King at once!"

The aide demurred for a while, but ultimately agreed to admit the man to Constantine's presence.

"Well, what is it?" asked the King.

The servant was in despair.

"Her Majesty the Queen has gone to Tatoi and taken the keys of the storeroom, sire! There can be no dejeuner, your Majesty, until I gain access to the cupboards!"

The King reflected for an instant, and then called the aide-de-camp. Presently he decided to have the storeroom doors broken open.

As a result the luncheon was a complete success. But when Madame Tino returned and heard the story, she had the unfortunate cook brought before her. . . and dismissed him on the spot.

"POTSDAM KULTUR."

These two little luncheon stories, trifling in themselves, are illustrations of Queen Sophie's real temperament. Her entire outlook is based upon Potsdam Kultur. She regards Athens as a sort of wilderness. The King, too, is unsatisfied by the tin trumpets which sound when he leaves the Palace. The absence of "Prussian swagger" is a grievous loss to him.

Perhaps they are both so permeated with Kaiserism that they have never read Rhoides, who wrote, "Whatever may be the adventures of war, England is always sure to win one battle—namely, the last!"

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